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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 59 March 1, 1934 No. 5

College Library Reports

Lucy E. Fay

The Typographic Library And Museum And Its Founder

Mrs. Henry L. Bullen

The New College Plan At The University Of Chicago And Its Library

M. Llewellyn Raney

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

College Library Reports[1]

By LUCY E. FAY

Associate Professor, School of Library Service, Columbia University, New York City

IT IS AN HONOR and a responsibility to present, at Dr. Williamson's request, this brief paper on the subject of college library reports before the Conference of Eastern College Librarians.

It is pertinent to consider the report at this time because a new emphasis has been put upon its importance as primary source material for the study of libraries and their contribution to education and educational institutions in the United States. The A. L. A. Public Documents Committee, cooperating with the Joint Committee on Materials for Research in the Social Sciences, has assumed the task of planning the definite procedure for designating certain regional and state center libraries for the building up of collections of social science research material. This committee in its tentative list[2] of the chief categories of social science materials has given as the sixth type the RECORDS OF COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES, including CATALOGS, RESEARCH REPORTS, the MINUTES OF EXECUTIVE and ADMINISTRATIVE BODIES, etc. To what extent are we justified in assuming that college library reports, as we know them in printed files, are primary source material worthy of being included in this category? I do not presume to be able to answer that question completely, but a brief survey of this material will at least show what these reports have yielded in a general way.

Early in the nineteenth century statistics of the chief libraries of the world were being collected by geographers, travellers and statisticians and printed in various almanacs, periodicals and statistical society publications. The first published tables considered at all reliable were those of Adrien Balbi[3] in his Statistical résumé relative to the principal public libraries of Europe and America, 1828, and in his Statistical tables of ancient and modern libraries published in the *Transactions of the French Statistical Society* in 1836. In the *Serapeum* for 1846 there was an account of libraries in the United States by Hermann E. Ludwig, Esq., of New York which was considered by Professor C. C. Jewett as the "fullest and most correct account of them that had been published".[4] Professor Jewett used Ludwig's material, enlarged upon it and added his own statistics, collected by means of a questionnaire, compiled for 1849-1850, and published the results as an appendix to the Smithsonian report for 1851. Rhees' statistics for 1857-58 and Justin Winsor's for 1868-69 were collected in similar fashion.

Before Jewett's report was available a Committee of the British Parliament in 1850 asked the United States government to furnish them information concerning libraries in the United States, to which request our Department of State was forced to reply:

> "with every disposition to do so, the Department finds that it has no means of gratifying the wishes of Her Majesty's government in this respect."[5]

The first systematic attempt by our government to collect library information was that of the U. S. Bureau of Education in 1870, previous compilations by the Census Bureau in 1860 and 1870 having been quite inadequate and according to the Superintendent

[1] Paper presented before Annual Conference of Eastern College Librarians, December 2, 1933.
[2] A.L.A. *Bulletin*. 27:130, March 1933.
[3] U. S. Bureau of Education. *Public Libraries in the U. S.* Special report 1876. 1:745-58.
[4] Jewett, C. C. "Notices of Public Libraries of the U. S. A." Washington, D. C. 1851. (Smithsonian Inst. 4th annual report. Appendix). p. 6.
[5] U. S. Bureau of Education. Special report, 1876. 1:759.

of the Ninth Census: "never very creditable to the Census of the United States."[6]

From 1870 to the present time the United States Office of Education has been unable to get all the facts from printed reports of libraries and has been compelled to use a special form for collecting information. Likewise, Mr. Gerould has used a special form for his annual compilation of the statistics of a selected group of university libraries; Mr. McMillan also for his similar compilation for a group of college and university libraries in the South; and the A. L. A. Committee on Salaries and Employment has used a form which in recent years has been enlarged and improved.

All of these compilers have developed special forms for gathering statistics that are considered essential, if an accurate account of library growth is to be made available for comparison and study. Why are four different agencies at the present time collecting these statistics and each using a different form? The four compilations combined do not cover the statistics of all college and university libraries; there is some duplication and where two summaries cover the same institution the figures do not always tally owing to differences in form of the statistical tables used by the different compilers.

Is it not possible to reach an agreement on the content and form of statistical tables to be used by college and university libraries? We do not seem to have progressed very much in a century, judging by M. Balbi's justifiable complaint of the "disparity of estimates" in the matter of counting volumes, etc., when he was writing in 1835.[7]

Has not the time arrived seriously to consider the annual report as primary source material for the study of libraries—the report in its entirety: form, text and statistical information? Surely that is an important part of the librarian's cooperation with the A. L. A. Public Documents Committee.

If this body of research material is to be assembled in the regional centers to be designated by the Committee, how completely may we expect the administrative reports of colleges and universities to contain the full reports of college libraries?

We know that in the earlier years only excerpts from the librarian's reports were printed in the president's reports. We know also that in later years when the library report is printed in full in the volumes of administrative reports, separates are not always issued and therefore the library's record is buried in the mass. In these years of depression and rigid economy, we know, too, that some reports have been greatly curtailed again and full reports have been issued in mimeographed form only and in a very small number of copies. We know still more acutely —those of us who are trying to learn something of college library history, organization, personnel, finance, growth, administrative practices and specific reference and research service—that the full report of the librarian, as printed, does not always concern itself with such topics. With the exception of a very few, university and college librarians do not print in full the reports of the chiefs of their various divisions, but, like the college president, cull what they consider important and print only condensed excerpts. The result is a selection of what is considered of importance and interest to the college administration. A selection of what to include and what to omit from a record that should be as complete and accurate as possible, limits the value of that record as scientifically historical data.

Before these regional document center libraries can make library reports available to research workers, either these reports will have to be printed in full in the administrative reports of colleges, issued as separates in full, or supplied by librarians in typed copies.

The library report of the majority of colleges before 1900 contained little in the way of statistics and that usually embedded in the text. You may find the total number of books circulated and some few cataloging statistics, but information about personnel or expenditures is scant indeed and no real information can be gleaned about the quality of the book and periodical collections.

The college catalog more often yields something about the staff and library service than the report does. For all the bits of picturesque information about libraries quoted in vivid and gossipy fashion in secondary sources, such as histories of colleges or histories of college libraries, the authors have more generally cited charters, statutes, and the reports of the board of trustees as sources than they have cited librarians' reports even when there have been reports for the period covered.

There has been an impression that college library reports contained a mine of valuable information, if there were only an index to them. Katharine Moody's *Index to Library Reports*, published by the A. L. A. in 1913 includes the reports of Bowdoin, 1885-1912; Columbia, 1860-1912; Cornell, 1885-1912; Harvard, 1849-1911; Pratt Institute, 1896-1912; Princeton, 1905-1911; University of Michigan, 1887-1906; and Yale, 1867-1912. Of the five thousand (estimated) entries in this index, one hundred and eleven were references to these college library reports. Of these one hundred and eleven items, only the following were to be found in the reports of more than one of the institutions: buildings (5); book-selection (2); books, dead (2); catalog cards, use of printed (2); catalogs (4); department libraries (4); exchanges (2); growth (2); interlibrary loans (2).

Dr. Van Hoesen speaking before the College Librarians of the Middle West, at the mid-winter meeting, December 30, 1931, on the Proposed College Library Department at A. L. A. Headquarters, said:

> Years have gone by since any systematic attempt was made to index or abstract library reports, and they are an unexploited mine of information not only of library resources—special collections, union catalogs, exhibitions, bibliographies, etc., but of details of policy, organization, and administration, which often fail to find their way into journal articles or text-books.[8]

[6] U. S. Bureau of Education. Special report. 1876. 1:259.
[7] U. S. Bureau of Education. Special report. v. 1. 1876.
[8] Van Hoesen, H. B. "Proposed College Library Department." A.L.A. *Bulletin*. 26:136. March 1932.

Only a thorough indexing of reports will show whether a mine of information about DETAILS OF POLICY, ORGANIZATION and ADMINISTRATION is there to be drilled. From the results of Moody's *Index*, the working of the mines she had indicated the use of a panning process, with meagre residue.

For the past three years the second year students in the School of Library Service at Columbia have endeavored to study college and university libraries from the files of library reports available. Files of reports of fifteen different colleges and universities: Amherst (1913-date); Bowdoin (1895-date); California (1910-date); Chicago (1914-date); Cornell (1899-date); Johns Hopkins (1908-date); Michigan (1924-date); Minnesota (1871-1927); North Carolina (1902-date); Oberlin (1911-date); Princeton (1909-date); Rutgers (1907-date); Stanford (1914-date); Vassar (1901-date) and Yale (1911-date) have been studied by twenty-seven students. A special outline for studying reports was used and it covered matters of FORM, CONTENT, ARRANGEMENT, STATISTICS, STAFF-LIST, STYLE, and MISCELLANEOUS FINDINGS. These headings were subdivided and under content were considered HISTORICAL DEVELOPMENT, ORGANIZATION, ADMINISTRATIVE PRACTICES; BOOK AND PERIODICAL COLLECTIONS; PERSONNEL; BUILDING; STATISTICS OF GROWTH, USE AND COSTS.

The object of these studies was to send the students to primary sources for information, since it was impossible to go to the libraries themselves to obtain material for class discussion, and so present actual practice in the organization, administration and service of college and university libraries. From these studies we have learned a great many things. Perhaps the most general comment to be made is that these reports vary so much in form, arrangement of material, and content and there is so little uniformity in the matter of statistics, their inclusion and recording, that it is difficult to find out, for instance, how most libraries are organized. With the exception of three or four series of reports, it is impossible to find out anything about the staff.

Without citing the names of the libraries studied a few comments submitted by students are of interest. They were earnestly trying to learn and their evaluations of reports as sources of information are useful:

In making a study of this sort, one notices perhaps more quickly than anything else the inconsistencies in arrangement and in the material covered. Whereas in one report you plunge immediately into a discussion of library finances, in another you find a paragraph on exchanges as the first matter for consideration, while in still another issue you search for material on exchanges in vain. While it is undoubtedly true that each year has a different problem more important than any other, yet in general the same types of material must be covered in every report. It would seem simpler from all points of view to have such material treated under headings used in earlier reports and arranged in like order.

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These reports are not worth much as a basis for the study of the university library. Too many summaries accompanied by lists of donors. Looking at the run of reports as a whole from 1907 to date it is possible to see decided improvement. There is still room for a further advance in the right direction.

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Outstanding weaknesses of these reports are: 1. No effort is made at any time to survey the development of the library; 2. Roster of staff is not given; 3. Statistics are not tabulated separately, but are run in with text in the body of the report; 4. Reports from departments are not credited them; 5. Organization and presentation could be improved on. Noteworthy features are:

1. Effort of librarian and his staff to really serve the university in all of its needs is reflected repeatedly in the reports; 2. Outstanding work of a member of the staff is acknowledged; 3. Pressing problems of library administration are reflected in the reports; 4. Outstanding work of any department is recorded in more than statistical form.

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A study of these reports shows the trend towards a more readable, interesting and less stilted form of report. However, considering the early date of the first report examined, I would say it was also excellent and had very good form, giving statistics necessary to show the growth of the library. Although the later reports are an improvement in most ways over the earlier reports, I would say that in one thing the librarian would have done well to follow the example of his predecessor, that is, in the matter of department reports. The old form of having the signed report of each department and giving the head credit for it was the better plan. . . . the later reports in style and substance clearly show the scholarliness of the librarian and his intense interest in the progress of the library and the improvement in every way of its service.

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Early reports use text and tables with financial report at the end. Sufficient material printed on cover to place library. Typography of early reports not so pleasing, type too small, quality of paper not good. Paragraph headings do not stand out. Analysis of statistics shows kinds of service, type of clientèle, home and library use, but statistics of accessions unfortunately do not show by class. . . . Minute statistics were kept over a period of years for infringement of discipline rules by place of misdemeanor and college year of miscreant.

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The most valuable information given in these reports, in my opinion, is the classified statement of accessions in

"Convincing Annual Reports" will be the topic of one Publicity Round Table at the A.L.A. Conference in Montreal, June 25-30. Reports to appropriating bodies and to the public will be discussed, and there will be a display of reports to the public which will be criticized by judges on the basis of a score card modeled after one for municipal reports used by the International City Managers' Association. Some of the points covered in the score card are promptness of publication, attractiveness in physical make-up, the use of illustrative material, readability, arrangement, proof of economy of community book provision, recommendations and accomplishments, and cost per copy. Any report submitted to its community by a public library during the calendar year 1933 or 1934 is eligible for display. Two copies of any report submitted for consideration by the Publicity Committee should be addressed to the committee and sent to A.L.A. Headquarters, 520 N. Michigan Avenue, not later than May 15. Information concerning publication, cost per copy, and distribution should be sent in duplicate with each report.

the appendix and the financial statement in tabular form with statistics.

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My chief criticism of these reports is the complete lack of reference to any kind of a library budget. . . . nowhere is there a definite statement of the total income and expenditure of the university library. Perhaps the most commendable part of these reports is the section given over to additions in the special collections. The citation of titles is of especial interest to the research worker or specialist in the field.

•

While the reports of the librarian have some minor weaknesses, on the whole they are quite worth while and if such reports as these are given in to the president during the earlier years they certainly should have been printed. The meagreness of information to be gleaned from the president's and treasurer's reports up to 1927 is proof that some additional information should be available. If somewhere in the files, the older reports of the librarian could be found and printed they would add much to the printed information about the history of. . . . the library. Then, if the librarian would inaugurate the policy of including an historical sketch, more financial details, detailed information about the staff, the file of reports would be an invaluable source for material about the library.

These comments show the practical difficulties that the really serious investigator has when he tries to study college libraries from the librarians' own reports. In addition to our use of reports as text-books for class use we are endeavoring to make more extended investigations of this source material and have planned a program in this field for a group of master's theses.

The same sort of difficulties have faced us in trying to get understandable information from the financial reports of universities. Fortunately, something has been and is being done to improve both the content and form of financial reports since the National Committee on Standard Reports for Institutions of Higher Education has been at work. If they have succeeded in their efforts not only to improve form and content but also to induce university officials to adopt their suggestions, surely college librarians should take hope and make a serious effort toward producing reports that will give a full account of the year's work in a form that will enable investigators to study in the large the contribution of the college library to scholarship and its place in the educational program of the present and the near future.

No longer can the report be regarded as for the eye of the president alone. It is a document that should be read by faculty and governing bodies and by every member of the staff. Outside the university other librarians read it eagerly when they can get it. In the graduate library schools it should be the best text-book for the study of library organization. In the world at large, the delvers into "social trends" are lost without it and fail to give the library a place in the sun except by implication. With such a reading public awaiting, writers of reports should find a new inspiration.

In this paper, I have been considering the library report as primary source material. If reports are to qualify for that class of historical and social science material then, as a whole, they should progress toward greater unity in form, arrangement, content, and availability.

FORM: Printed, if possible, with separates within a cover, or mimeographed. Each type to have a title page and imprint.

ARRANGEMENT: Text relieved by paragraph headings in bolder type; tables and graphs clearly titled; full table of all statistics in an appendix.

CONTENT:

1. PERSONNEL: Complete staff roster.
2. ORGANIZATION: Each divisional report given in full with writer's name recorded, thus affording a clear picture of organization and personnel.
3. BOOK COLLECTIONS: Annual accessions by classes in the appendix; comment in text on important items and special collections, including gifts; donor list in appendix.
4. PERIODICAL COLLECTION: Strength and weakness.
5. BINDING: Types; rebinds; costs by type and subject material.
6. COST OF OPERATION: Full expenditures according to A.L.A. recommended form.
7. TEACHING AND RESEARCH SERVICE: Courses on the use of books; bibliography courses for graduate students; special and individual bibliographical service to faculty and other.
8. BUILDING AND PHYSICAL EQUIPMENT: Description and comment.
9. STATISTICS: Quantitative as called for by the A.L.A. revised form; more analysis of statistics as in accessions by classes; inter-library loan by subject as well as number and institutions; quality of reading. Those recorded on the A.L.A. form put in the appendix; analysis of statistics within the appropriate part of the text.

Other matter will be included in the reports of a particular library—plenty to give variety. If all libraries would record the year's work under these or similar groupings, it would make for a much desired uniformity without standardizing the report to the point of dullness.

STYLE: It can be both formal and readable as some excellent examples of reports show and need not be written in journalese English in order to catch the eye or attention of the reader.

AVAILABILITY: Enough copies of the full printed report should be available for all the library's exchange list; for the new regional centers; for the graduate library schools.

This improved contribution to the literature of library science is a goal devoutly to be striven for and, if future college librarians are to profit by the work of their predecessors, the library report is an absolutely essential document for their guidance. Do we wish the true history of college libraries to be written or shall we be content to have too imaginative historians fill in the gaps with picturesque stories because reliable historical data were lacking?

I should like to close the comments I have made by quoting from Miss Electra C. Doren's paper on "Statistics and Reports" read at the Atlanta Conference of the A.L.A. in 1899; "the annual report is now, and may be more than it has been a professional incentive as well as a professional discipline."[9]

[9] Doren, E. C. "Statistics and Reports." LIB. JOUR. 24:57-59, Conf. no., 1899.

The New College Plan At The University Of Chicago And Its Library[1]

By M. LLEWELLYN RANEY

Director, The University Of Chicago Libraries, Chicago, Ill.

THE PLAY'S THE THING, concluded an earlier article. That is, the curriculum should determine the junior college library. There will be reference books, and books to refresh, periodicals and professional materials, but the bulk of the library must reflect the program of study. What then is the junior college about? Its preponderant concern is general education. Local conditions may require it to do more, but its chief purpose is to round out general education. And general education? There is no set answer to that question, but many are the attempts nowadays to find one. The research opportunity before junior college faculties is to contribute studies on this subject, and by the same token it is a duty of the library to carry a body of such literature. The answer which the University of Chicago is working on forms the subject of the present paper.

But before the main theme is reached, a clearance is necessary. This concerns student liberty under the plan. Newspapers may very well have led many to fear that unrestrained license had been inaugurated. Far from it.

The 50-page pamphlet issued to expound the plan to prospective students does bear the title, *The New Freedom in Education*. It is true that course credits and compulsory attendance have been abandoned, and that each student chooses his course and his pace. But there are checks. The laggard may be reduced to a "visitor" and after three ineffective quarters be denied further residence. The examinations once started must be completed in a biennium. Meanwhile there are voluntary tests a-plenty and quarterly judgments by each instructor. They are taken, too, and attendance is as good as ever.

As for subjects, there is sterner prescription than before. Seven courses are necessary to a certificate. Five of them are fixed. For the other two, choice must be made from only about a score of year-long subject trains, called "sequences," to be taken from two different Divisions. Further, if the student is going on for a degree after attainment of the college certificate, he must have met Division requirements in his choice of sequences. There is thus great liberty of movement but a relentless fall of the ground in one direction. The same, it may be added, is true of the Division work toward the baccalaureate and, since the autumn of 1933, of the last two years of the University's High School, put under College control.

Now for the curriculum and its library.

The University pins its faith to surveys. For nearly a decade before the inauguration of the new plan in 1931, the College Faculty had been experimenting with such courses. By 1929 there were eight in operation. The success of these studies, especially that in the natural sciences, which in due season was embodied in the well-known volume, *The Nature of the World and of Man*, persuaded the University to the decision it made.

In this choice of surveys as the chief means of securing a general education may be read the otherwise almost unspoken philosophy of the plan. The world, whether physical or social, keeps in evolution. Knowledge grows. If one is to escape submergence by details and, better still, get a directing grip on things, he must first stand off and see the drift. Curriculum means literally "runway." A steed is on the gallop. If one is to mount and guide him, he must first run a little way with the animal before trying to leap to his back and lay hold on his mane. It is in the capture of perspective that youth will find eagerness to receive the heritage of the race and then contribute to its enrichment. If the major social problems of the present day are to be solved, the antecedent industrial revolution that produced them must first be seen in outline.

The four surveys corresponding to the four Divisions, and running each a year, are to be supplemented by two subject courses lasting as long and chosen from two different Divisional groups. In these subject sequences one sees the first magnification of two sectors of the circle. Here is the substitution of field glasses for naked eyes. In the Divisional study, a telescope will displace binoculars, and Pluto the vault. Thus, a closer view of two parts of the machine is had, and a first touch of the specialist's tools.

To enable the student, then, to get on in his world, mankind's present position is demonstrated and some idea given of how we got there. To this end four perspectives are unrolled before him and a closer view given at two typical points. The perspectives are spread out in four books prepared for the purpose. Syllabi they are called, and every student gets them. The syllabus condenses the story to a compass of 264 to 525 pages, like an egg that holds the future fowl.

As the syllabus unfolds, references are continually made to books, which, in their entirety or in part, expand and so assure the statements made in the text. These citations are accounted as of varying degrees of importance. Some the student is advised to have beside him throughout the year, by purchase or rental. To this class belong, in the Physical Sciences, a nine-

[1] The second article on the Junior College by Dr. Raney. The first, "The Junior College and Its Books," was published in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL for February 15, 1934.

title purchased or rental set, of which the University of Chicago Bookstore maintains 300 at $9 a set for the year; in the Biological Sciences, *The Science of Life*, by Wells, Huxley, and Wells (a four-volume text to be purchased by the student), and a six-title set to be rented, of which there are 400 sets at $6; in the Social Sciences, J. L. and B. Hammond's *The Rise of Modern Industry*, to be purchased, and a ten-title rental set, at $7.50 each (400 in stock); in the Humanities, four purchased texts—Breasted and Robinson's *History of Europe, Ancient and Medieval*, Gardner's *Art Through the Ages*, Schevill's *A History of Europe From the Restoration to the Present Day*, and Randall's *The Making of the Modern Mind*.

Then, there is a second class of books which are accounted as likewise indispensable, in certain of their parts at least, but the number of them is too great for student outlay. These the University purchases in multiple copies and lends freely, half days or overnight at a time. Of these there are thirty-eight titles in the Humanities, and twenty-nine in the Social Science, surveys.

Finally, comes a group of titles regarded as particularly helpful to the student but not imperative. These are set down as optional, purchased by the University, generally in single copies, and lent for two days at a time. Of these optional books, the University sets up nine titles in the Physical Sciences, 106 in the Biological Sciences, 214 in the Social Sciences, and 323 in the Humanities.

So much for the introductory general courses. The totals here are as follows: Syllabi, four; textbooks, six; rentals, twenty-five; other indispensables, sixty-four; optionals, 652. The first three the student gets, the last two the University provides.

The same arrangements hold for the courses in subject chains. There is always a syllabus and one or more textbooks; an occasional rental set; and the bulk of titles supplied by the University, in single or multiple copies, to a total of 1,241 titles.

Thus the grand total, aside from syllabi, textbooks, and rentals, amounts to somewhat under 2,000 titles provided by the University. These are distributed as follows: Physical Sciences (including Geography), 157; Biological Sciences, 183; Social Sciences (excluding United States History—twenty-nine titles—discontinued), 471; and Humanities, 1,149. The number of copies per title ranges from one to ninety-five, and the total number exceeds 10,000.

The first surprise about this college collection is its smallness. Who would have dreamt that a great university would propose a 2,000-title library to support the concluding biennium of general education plus an orientation for specialization? In fact, it goes so far as to say that the mastery of a select 5 per cent of this list will suffice to give one a general idea of the world as we know it and ourselves. The institution's initial book outlay amounts to about a hundred dollars per student. But you will remember what a distinguished university president claimed for a famous five-foot shelf. These books are all in the play. There are no supernumeraries. They each have a specific thing to do, they do it in order, and retire. Every scene is packed, and the action swift. Too packed and too swift, if there be criticism at all. Thus, there are 4,240 pages of indispensable reading in the Humanities survey course alone, and nearly 8,000 in the first year of the Social Sciences, to which must be added more than 6,000 pages for those taking the sequel to this. After all, a hundred volumes have a lot of pages if all of them count. It is a small library but exceedingly precise.

At this point it is necessary to point out that this library does not stand by itself or serve the public. It has a purpose of its own but nevertheless forms part of a university system and draws sustenance thence. While it does have an *Encyclopædia Britannica* and a few other reference books, it depends for the rest, especially periodicals, upon the general library, a stone's throw away, while if the student's curiosity and aptitude are Divisional in any direction he has the departmental libraries to draw upon. If the College were a quite separate institution or topped a high school, or led to engineering, for example, a wider spread would be advisable. The collection here made does suffice as prerequisite to business, education, law, medicine, and social, religious, and library service, in which the University gives professional training.

It is a library precise in theory not only, but in execution as well. Multiple copies make this so. If every student's mind is a playhouse, he can be sure of a full cast.

The physical arrangements, too, enhance precision. While the college building remains as yet a dream, an apartment at least has been secured. In it have been set up the books supporting survey courses—indispensables in multiple copies occupying one room as a stack, and the optionals in single copies placed next door; second, table space for readers; then, two Faculty consultation rooms; finally, a service counter, with catalog. The offices are occupied daily. Thus instructors, students and library attendants work side by side, with books about them, and conferences always available. This obviates lost motion and keeps up morale. It is as precise an arrangement as a doctor's office beside a drug store. The consultation ends in a prescription, and this is filled next door. The patient has little chance to get panicky.

The books here bear no mark of classification. Only the copy number appears on the back. The indispensables stand alphabetically in a one-story stack and are served across the counter. The optionals are similarly arranged, except for grouping by Divisions. Charging is simple and swift.

Another thing—the establishment is up to date. The syllabus writers did not take their eyes off the evolving scene till they had to go to press. It is like the fire reporter who says he ends his dispatch only because his paper is scorching. These courses opened in the Autumn Quarter of 1931. Of the books then put on the shelves, 20 per cent had been published since January 1, 1931; 30 per cent within three years; 45.4 per cent within four years; 53.1 per cent within five years; 78.7 per cent within a decade.

while only 15 per cent bore imprint dates earlier than 1920. The modal year of books used in 1932 was 1930. A second preliminary edition of all four survey syllabi was out by September, 1932, and a third a year later. That indicates a lively turnover in the future. Newness is one of the reasons, though not the only one, why more than 40 per cent of the first year's purchases were not to be found in Shaw's *List*. The circulation exceeded 18,000 in January, 1934.

But for all the precision and necessity, for all the simplicity and freedom, for all the inspiring and friendly leadership, do the students read? There are something like fifteen hundred of them. Their recorded borrowings last year from this one library, confined essentially to the four general survey courses and the Social Science sequence (in form a survey), showed more than 32,000 for the Humanities, above 60,500 for the Social Sciences, and under 750 for the Biological and Physical Sciences, or a grand total of over 94,000; of which it is significant to note that only 4,779 were optionals. That overheavy Social Science requirement is explanation enough.

This figure takes no account of the reading in the textbooks, and rental sets nor of that on sequences, for which 63 per cent of the titles (not copies) are designed. Lack of space forced the allocation of most of this material to the respective departmental libraries. It omits likewise the use of other libraries on the campus, and especially three which concern the College student intimately. These are the library of 1,800 volumes in the new residence halls for men; the 800-volume collection supporting an honors course in the history of Western thought, which is headed by the President and given recognition as an added Humanities sequence; and the modern language library of 2,500 volumes set up for College students.

Of these, the dormitory library collection, made up of one or more copies of the books in the College Library supplemented with recreational material, including twenty-five periodicals and five newspapers, is given over to student enjoyment, under the management of the Graduate Library School using it as a laboratory for the study of student tastes and the testing of technique, for the stimulation of student reading.

The President's honors course was initiated a year before the new college plan and served as an advance demonstration of a survey course enmeshing with books. The titles are the full list carried in *Classics of the Western World*, an A. L. A. publication of 1927. The course is set for two years and it was at first offered to twenty students selected from the Freshman class, but it has now been extended down to the Junior Year of High School. The books are shelved in a separate room, to which each member of the two groups is given a key. The users manage it. The procedure consists of private reading of assigned books and round table discussions in the library. It is thus a seminar collection.

The Modern Language Library for the College is the pioneer of the three, antedating the new plan by a decade. It provided the model, too, for the apartment arrangement—library, class and consultation rooms in juxtaposition. It had its beginning in 1923 in a shelf of books loaned from one of the School of Education libraries to the Junior College Modern Language group, then one of the Laboratory Schools in Education. When the group was transferred to the College of Arts in 1927, the collection, numbering at that time about 300 volumes, came along and took shelving in Cobb Hall, a center of undergraduate instruction. It has now increased in size to nearly 2,500 volumes.

This library grew out of a set attempt to hasten and assure a grip on these languages by early resort to reading on the side and in considerable quantity. In fact, the consumption of 160 pages supplementary to class reading the first quarter is found a median performance, while the year's range is from 900 to 2,500 pages, according to language.

In this program the College and Rental libraries again team up. The latter carries 975 titles in 8,371 copies, for French, Spanish, Italian, and German. Its charge is one dollar a language per quarter for whatever quantity the student uses. For two-thirds of the first year it is the chief reliance, but after that it plays a negligible part. In the third year, the main University or College collections meet the need. This college branch library, then, serves the intervening period of four quarters.

It is made up of reference books (about 4 per cent), standard fiction (some two-thirds), and books in a wide range of subjects, including science, especially adapted to correlation with other interests of the student, for in the last quarter he is urged to such reading. This part of the library, in the case of German, is kept in the conference rooms and issued only on recommendation of the instructors.

The scheme makes for highly individualized programs. Thus, a typical French class reported reading in nineteen fields. Another showed 135 different works read, of which only 15 per cent were read by as many as five students, while there were eighty-three books read by a single student each.

These quarters hold something besides books. There are displays, sales talks, bulletin board clipping service maintained in part by students, reading lists; newspapers and periodicals; post cards, maps, photographs, pictures, articles, posters, and other *realia*; announcements of radio programs, plays, cinema plays, lectures, book sales, meetings of foreign language clubs, etc.; audition instruments, and phonograph records of folk songs, anecdotes, literary selections, and drill passages for use in classroom or antechamber. It is like getting Europe on the wire, with television.

The room and shelves are open during the period of classes; that is, about five and a half hours a day, though the attendant gives but twelve hours a week. The 601 calls made last year on the 435 German texts kept there, aside from office loans, indicate patronage. It is self-serviced, and that without disaster, since in the six years of its operation there have been 18,425 recorded loans of French and Spanish alone, and just forty-eight books remain today unaccounted for.

This library does not cost much, for all its success.

The usual book budget has been kept within $150. a year, though a special fund is at present available. Method is the priceless feature.

From all which it must be clear that the total annual calls made on the Libraries by the 1,500 young men and women attending this two-year unit far exceed one hundred thousand.

Here then is a distinctive action answer to the question being raised all over the country about this peculiarly American institution, called College. From its opening in 1892, the University of Chicago has recognized a cleavage down the middle of college. In the administrative reorganization of 1931, this recognition is carried to its logical conclusion and the two halves sent flying in different directions—the Senior dissipated among the Divisions and professional schools of specialization, the other dropping its now redundant adjective, Junior, and dedicating itself to the specific task of topping off general education.

This done, general education is defined. The definition given is a discernment of the general position we have reached to date in the endeavor to comprehend and control our world and ourselves, together with some idea of the methods employed.

For the attainment of this discernment, each student is given a free hand and judged by final results. To start him, four books are written. These four books carry power of expansion, first into ten dozen, then into twenty hundred. Experience shows that after he has swept round his position on a radius of four books and then on that of ten dozen he has little time or energy for the wider sweep, but must content himself with salients driven at two different points. Surveys give the sweeps; subject sequences, the salients.

In this plan the student, though free, is not left to flounder. The books are marshalled to give him a wide and wider perspective, till, catching the drift of things, down a salient he finds himself and begins to lay hold. That's College.

But it will be readily admitted that all this may be only intellectual activity and indeed not necessarily more than factual. It has no direct reference to conduct or vocation. There is both honor and peril in this. A premium is put on ideas rather than facts, the ore from which to extract ideas, though only ore may be gathered. But there must be more than even comprehension. This needs to take on the hue of wisdom, the heart be touched. It is the gift of mellow imagination that gears thought to conduct and keeps behavior to the road. There is no escaping the ancient necessity of vision and devotion. For one at such climax the new plan marks an era.

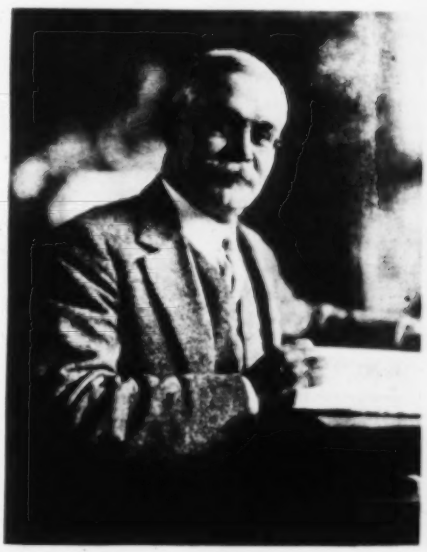
Photograph by courtesy of *The Nation*

A Recent Exhibit In The Newark, N. J., Public Library Featuring The Article On "Recognition Of Russia" By Louis Fischer, Published In "The Nation," And Books on Russia

The Typographic Library And Museum And Its Founder

By MRS. HENRY L. BULLEN

THE OWNER of this library and museum is the American Type Founders Company, the principal works and general offices of which are in Jersey City, within easy reach of Greater New York. This is the most extensive and most advanced of all type foundries. It is a consolidation of twenty-five type foundries, which were merged in 1892. It has twenty-three selling houses, located in the principal printing centers of the United States. The parent type foundry, latterly known as MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Philadelphia, was established in 1796, and was the successor by purchase of the type foundry which was brought from France to Philadelphia by Benjamin Franklin in 1785, to be operated by his grandson, B. F. Bache, whose executors sold it in 1806 to Binny & Ronaldson, predecessors of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan. Other early foundries thus merged were successful concerns in New York (1810 and 1812), in Boston (1817, 1842), in Cincinnati (1817), in Chicago (1855).



Henry Lewis Bullen, Librarian Of The Typographic Museum And Library, Who Was Recently Awarded The Gold Medal Of The American Institute Of Graphic Arts

In 1895 Henry Lewis Bullen, who from 1892 had been manager of the New York House of the merger, was appointed manager of advertising and assistant general sales manager. Mr. Bullen was aware of the value of the literary and museum treasures in the older type foundries. In his visits to the foundries he commandeered their treasures of books and early typefounding and printing implements. These were stored in New York, awaiting the erection of the great building in Jersey City. For *The Inland Printer* of July 1906, Mr. Bullen wrote anonymously an article advocating the establishment of an American Typographical Historical Society and Museum, and suggesting that the appropriated treasures in possession of the American Type Founders Company might be given to such a Society as a nucleus of the suggested collection. The response to the suggestion was limited, but Mr. Robert Wickham Nelson, then president of the great type foundry, volunteered support "if a man could be found competent to develop such a library and museum," suggesting in his letter to the editor of *The Inland Printer* that possibly the anonymous suggestor of the project "might be available." Mr. Nelson was quite unaware that said writer was working at his elbow, in daily contact with him. Mr. Nelson ascribed the authorship of the anonymous article to Theodore Low De Vinne. When actual authorship was disclosed Mr. Nelson sanctioned the project and authorized Mr. Bullen to proceed. The books and relics which were still in the storage cases were opened, and the Typographic Library and Museum was opened, in the Company's new premises in Jersey City in 1908. Mr. Bullen volunteered his services, while still actively employed as a manager in the advertising, sales, and productions departments. In fact he was an honorary curator, giving his leisure time on holidays, Saturday afternoons, and Sundays to the library. It is a fact that until his retirement in 1924 from the business affairs of the type Company he received no monetary recompense for his unassisted work in the library, which is now the major salable asset of the American Type Founders Company. So well was this voluntary unpaid work appreciated that when he resigned as a manager, in December 1923, he was retained in the organization as manager emeritus at an increase of salary, with permission to devote his time, at his discretion, to the library. He was then a happy man. The company had come to realize the benefits to the printing industry and to itself of the Library and Museum. As for the benefits to itself, the principal were the great improvements in its type faces. It earned the title of "Leader of Type Fashions." It inaugurated the period of classic type faces, restoring to use the superlative designs of Caslon, Jenson, Garamond, Bulmer and Bodoni, which in addition to becoming (and continuing) best sellers, transformed typographic fashions in the United States and received the compliment of being copied by nearly all the European type foundries. This was a very concrete benefit financially, so much so that it can be proved that the economically conducted and judicially expanded collections have been fully paid for from the net profits of the classic type faces and classic decorative material made available in the library both to the company that owns it and to those engaged in the graphic arts industries. Undoubtedly

the collections have given the owners great prestige both at home and abroad, and attracted visitors from all parts of the world. The curator was abroad in 1924-25, and was surprised to find that the fame of the library was even better appreciated in Europe than in this country. The fact that a commercial corporation had encouraged and supported a Collection so broad in its scope, seemed to be a source of wonder to foreign visitors, of whom there were many after the war; and it is a fact that the collection inspired a leading type foundry in Amsterdam and a leading type foundry in Berlin to follow the idea on its literary side by establishing typographic libraries.

What of the Library and Museum? It has, since 1908, outgrown the earlier plan of the founder, who was given an entirely free hand in the formation. The first idea was to conform it to the purely typographical arts. As the library expanded steadily, the curator's ideas expanded. He became not only the founder but the principal beneficiary from a student point of view. If, as seems very probable, the Library and Museum is sold, the curator advises the fortunate new possessors to give it the name of "The Industrial Graphic Arts Library and Museum." With our ancient, original museum pieces the Collection is enabled, if it had more space, to set up an exhibit showing the methods of typemaking from the beginning of the art to date. Necessarily, the larger pieces are in storage. Several of the larger pieces were presented to the National Museum in Washington. As for typographic printing we have four of the earlier torsion screw wooden hand printing presses, the earliest of these made in the seventeenth century. Here, in addition, are all the material to make an exhibit of early typemaking and printing equal in antiquity and interest—indeed, more comprehensive—than that of the Plantin Museum in Antwerp.

This Library and Museum of the Industrial Graphic Arts is not restricted in its scope to printing and its allied arts. The general view is that such a library and museum would begin with Gutenberg. That was Mr. Bullen's view in 1908. He learned better shortly afterward, when he began, in the interest of his new honorary job, to study deeper than he had been taught—deeper than the average well-read man goes.

The Library and Museum is planned on the predication that printing of all kinds—by incised, plane, and raised surfaces—is time-saving inscribing; a step merely, and not necessarily the last step in the evolution of writing, which is man's greatest invention—an invention which was the first intellectual step toward civilization. Either writing (inscribing) began with civilization, or civilization began with the invention of writing. There were discoveries and inventions earlier than that of writing—fire, pumps, wheels, weavings, shelters, etc., and primitive arts of design. These earlier inventions are still in use by utterly barbaric tribes in the interiors of Africa and South America and in the East Indies, but none of them had any intellectual power. Some so-called authorities have claimed that the discovery of the means of making fire was the beginning of civilization; others have said that it was the invention of the wheel; Scripture says "In the beginning was the Word, and the Word was God." Reason and knowledge of the effects of writing in its numerous forms lead to the belief that Holy Writ was right again. Having learned to write, the means of preserving the permanency of writing employed the attention of ingenious men. The first permanent form of writing was by incision by flint implements on sandstone and other soft surfaces. The effort was to preserve and to transmit knowledge. At a later period the Ten Commandments, we are told, were incised on stone with metal implements. The men who incised the Ten Commandments were artisans of the same calling as the compositors who prepare the forms of *The New York Times*. The letterers of the Ten Commandments had the same purpose, perfectly logical and effective, that Gutenberg had when he produced the earliest typographic *Bible* with types which superseded chisels, stylii, pens or brushes. In the Library and Museum formed by Mr. Bullen the earliest example of printing is an impression made in clay from an engraved wooden stamp done in Babylon in circa B.C. 4000. Beside it is an impression, also on clay, of a seal engraved on metal which bears the date B.C. 2060. There exist today inscriptions incised on stones which once upon a time were easily understood, but which today are as indecipherable as were the Egyptian hieroglyphs at the time Napoleon Bonaparte sailed on an errand of conquest from France to Egypt in 1798, carrying with him as members of his staff a group of scientists, who, among other services to science, discovered the Rosetta Stone, bearing on it the key to the meaning of the forgotten hieroglyphs. The scope of Mr. Bullen's Collections extend from prehistoric times to date, not from Gutenberg's time to date, or even the earliest times of Chinese inventions relating to printing which ante-dated the Gutenberg inventions.

The invention of Writing was the beginning of civilization. The invention of Movable Types was the beginning of modern civilization—writings were multiplied by the impressional arts, spreading learning and increasing authorship. The older (classic) civilization was degraded during the Medieval Age.

This library contains good examples of the art and craftsmanship of all the great printers from Gutenberg to Bruce Rogers. It contains the literature and examples of every method of engraving. It contains the literature relating to printing and printers in every language, including those of China and Japan. It has a large collection of incunabula, all selected because of their typographic superiority, such bibliographic merits as pertain to rarity and antiquity having no weight here unless associated with progressive steps in the book arts, or superiority as master-pieces, which may be accepted as models by modern craftsmen, or inspiring to students and booklovers. Among our incunabula our most precious item is the *Canon Missae* (Canon of the Mass), printed in three colors by Peter Schoeffer in 1458. This is a much rarer and much more typographically desirable and superior work than the *Gutenberg Bible*. It is one of a group of three books printed in 1457, 1458 and 1459, that

has the distinction of being completed in splendid style entirely on the printing press, without any aid of illuminators. It, however, lacks the associational value which is attached to the *Gutenberg Bible* because of the priority of the famous *Bible*—a sentimental value.

Of special collections relating to the graphic arts, and those who practice the arts immediately related to those arts, there are: collections of medals, autographed letters and documents (these collections unique on anything so complete a scale in America); collections relating to the Liberty of Printing, the literature of printing in Latin—the earliest books on the subject; the most complete collection in existence of type specimen books and broadsides from every country, beginning with Ratdolt's beautiful specimen of 1468; the history and examples of alphabets of all countries, including attempts to re-design established alphabets; an extensive collection of broadsides, posters and prints; of notable statuary; twenty-four stained glass memorials of the greater printers; a very valuable collection of Frankliniana, as it must not be forgotten that the A.T.F. Co. is the successor of Franklin, and that James Ronaldson, one of the partners in the firm that succeeded to Franklin's type foundry, was also the founder and first president of the Franklin Institute, now one of the greater learned societies in America. The Library and Museum possesses several personal relics of Franklin, his only known type specimen broadside, the inventory of his printing plant taken in 1766, and tools and types used by him. There are also in our Library collections of text books, beginning with 1683; the literature and documents relating to guilds and other associations of printers and other artisans of the book; the literature of composing machines with more data concerning such machines than can be seen elsewhere; the whole history, (pictorial and literary) of the technology of printing and its allied arts; the literature of journalists and journalism; the history of paper and paper-making, etc.

As compared with the great and more spacious libraries of Pierpont Morgan, Widener, and Huntington, that of the American Type Company is far more useful to the student of the industrial graphic arts and those who practice those arts. The great collections referred to are chiefly important to bibliography and bibliographers, while that of the A.T.F. Co. was formed in every detail by a craftsman of distinction in the graphic arts, whose every purchase was required to answer this question affirmatively: Will this item teach the modern craftsman something beneficial to him as a craftsman, or inspire him to emulation as a craftsman, or convince him of the power for the advancement of learning and of progress and of commerce possessed by his art and craft. Thus restricted, our Library has become, in fact, a correspondence school of the graphic arts. It numbers among its correspondents the Library of Congress, the Smithsonian Institution, and the British Museum, with which it has exchanged information.

It was predicted by Mr. Bullen in 1906 that the Collection he then proposed "would attract to itself by bequest or purchase valuable collections, which under present (1906) conditions are depressed and fall into the hands of people inappreciative of their value." This prediction has been fulfilled in good measure. The Collections of the New York Typographical Society (1824-1929); the David Bruce Collection; the Root Collection of Printing Trade Periodicals; the Carl Schraubstadter Collection of Books on Printing and Engraving; the De Vinne Collection of Books relating to Typography (this very valuable collection not included in the De Vinne Library auction in January, 1920); the Thomas MacKellar Collection of Books relating to Typefounding and Printing; and last, but not least, the books relating to printing and allied arts in the library of the Franklin Typographical Society (1824-1929) of Boston. These comprise the principal earlier collections that could strengthen the Library of the A.T.F. Co., which is thus the most complete library of Americana relating to the industrial graphic arts. Finally this library has been the beneficiary of thousands of appropriate literary gifts from individual well-wishers both in America and abroad, some of them writers who esteem it an honor to have their works placed on the shelves of the Library of the Industrial Graphic Arts of the American Type Founders Company.

The January meeting of the American Institute of Graphic Arts was held in the famous library of the American Type Founders Company in Jersey City, and Henry Lewis Bullen, librarian and founder of the Typographic Museum and Library was tendered the Gold Medal of the Institute, which is awarded from time to time to those who have made outstanding contributions to the development or practice of the graphic arts.

Young People And Some Books On Present Day Problems[1]

By MARY R. LUCAS

Supervisor, Young People's Reading, Providence, R. I., Public Library

AS "CUSTODIANS OF BOOKS" and "servants of the people," it is our privilege, provided we avail ourselves of it, to bring our books to all ages of people—children and adults, for so we arbitrarily divide our public. But between these two divisions there is a large group of individuals to whom we are only now beginning to give sufficient thought—the YOUNG PEOPLE. In this group I would include the boys and girls in their teens, not those thirteen and fourteen, but the group just older than that; those who go to our Senior High Schools or the Upper Forms of our private Schools. For a long time we have been calling them children and giving them the privileges of the adult reader in the library. Why should we? Rightly speaking an adult is one who has reached maturity or has attained legal majority, and certainly neither term fits this group of boys and girls.

If we could step back to the time of the last World's Fair in Chicago, the beginning of the "Gay Nineties," when women were wearing dresses with large sleeves and small waists, and hats tilted over their eyes, what groups of people would we have found in our libraries? According to library rules and annual reports of that time, "residents of the city over fourteen years of age." One report reads "not under twelve years of age." The reading supplied for children, as we know them now, was sent out to the schools. But the fourteen, sixteen and eighteen-year-old boys and girls proved a problem to the library for reasons that were the same then as they are today—the difficulty of finding books for them. They were not children and they were not adults. So, along in the late nineties we began slowly to open our library doors to younger children. We began to develop our children's rooms, children's librarians and children's literature. For a time the Children's Rooms included these young people over fourteen years of age, but it never proved wholly satisfactory and they again became registered or classified as adults. But they were not adults and they continued to be a problem. The High Schools began to develop libraries, we smiled and said that the high school library would take care of these young people. With meager collections of books and a classroom atmosphere, the high school libraries did the best they could. The everyday need of supplying reference material was so great that the opportunity to foster and develop a taste for reading was lacking. When these young people did come to our town and city libraries in their free time, it was usually for some reference work or a book on their required reading list. We answered their needs and let it go at that.

It is only in the last few years that we have begun to realize what a challenge this particular group of girls and boys are to us and what a real responsibility we have towards them as "guide, philosopher and friend."

Stevenson, I think it was, who said:

> "Youth is the time to go flashing from one end of the world to the other both in mind and in body; to try the manners of different nations; to hear chimes at midnight; see a sunrise in town or country; write halting verses, run a mile to see a fire."

That last thought (write halting verses, run a mile to see a fire) seems most aptly to describe the wide variety of feelings and responses that one finds in each boy or girl and in the group as a whole. Today, perhaps they are very serious and dignified, very much aware of public opinion and of what should and should not be done. But tomorrow, they may be awkward and giggling, bursting upon you like small urchins of ten—all hands and feet and noise. This hobble-de-hoy jumping back and forth from one age to another is just the outward manifestation of their continual searching and questioning concerning all the problems around them.

When we of mature mind and more balanced thought, are puzzled by the present state of the world, what can we expect from these young people? For all their seeming indifference, I really believe they are striving after something more real than the chaos that is around them. Not long ago I happened to go on a picnic with a group of this age, all city boys and girls, and was interested in their comments on the country. One of them said, "I should like to live in a park like this where there are no fences or boundaries." Another said she had always wanted to live on a farm. She was frank to admit that she might not like it, but she wanted to try it anyway. There is a naturalness about these young people that their indifferent and sophisticated airs belie.

The other day in one of our cities, there was a meeting of some twenty people representing agencies concerned socially and educationally with girls between the ages of fourteen and nineteen—Girl Scouts, Campfire Girls, Girl Reserves, the Guidance Department of the Public Schools, Juvenile Court, Child Guidance Clinic, the Library and others. This group met to discuss how they could coordinate their efforts and make their service to these young people more vital. What part does the Library take in such

[1] Paper presented at Massachusetts Library Club meeting in Northfield, June, 1933.

service? By offering their help and resources to each and all of these organizations, by suggesting books on the projects outlined, for the use of both the leaders and the young people themselves, and also by making out lists of books for individual girls or boys through the organization to which they are allied. We have many points to gain in understanding from all such agencies working directly with young people.

But we have an opportunity to give more direct help to these boys and girls themselves, who are wide awake, curious, puzzled by all the world movements around them, and at the same time skeptical of adult help and knowledge. We have the chance to help, provided we see the need and have the desire.

Some real efforts have been made in the last few years by establishing special rooms, special collections of books and assigning special assistants to work with these young people. Cleveland has probably made the most noteworthy contribution in this line, in their Stevenson Room with its fine collection of books chosen from every field of knowledge. And as a further step, the assistants in this department are specially trained to know the desires and needs of these boys and girls.

Few, probably none of us, are able to give as broad service as this but any library no matter how small can do something. It may not be just what we would like to do, but being conscious of the need and doing something now, is better than putting it off until we can build a new building, buy a lot of new books, employ a special assistant or wait for the Depression to end. It is more a matter of taking thought than anything else. This work with Young People appears to fall into several categories: our point of view; the classification of these boys and girls in the library; a special book collection and its location; the assistant who works with them; and some of the special kinds of books that can be used with them.

Let us first adjust our point of view. We need to think and to say "Young People," not children and certainly not "Tweenies" as I understand one library calls them. We need to learn to meet these girls and boys at their present point of interest, no matter how trivial it may seem to us, and go on from there. From our olympic heights we are apt to say to the boy who asks for Edgar Wallace—"Oh, you don't want that," and perhaps offer him Sassoon's *Memoirs of a Fox-Hunting Man*. We should give him the Edgar Wallace, but tell him about something else interesting and not too far removed from the Edgar Wallace level. Eventually, by patience, we may be able to get him to read Sassoon's book and like it. Any one working with these young people needs to develop the book selection technique of the children's librarian and then add to it the subtlety needed for service to the adult reader.

Next, as to the classification of these young people in the Library, as we have said before they are not children, neither are they adults. A plan that seems wise and that has been tried by several libraries is to establish a special type of borrower's card. In this way the young people graduate from a juvenile card to an intermediate card with more privileges than they were accorded as children and not as many as are offered to the adult reader. In planning such a step, it seems better to use a school grade to mark the division between juvenile and adult than to establish the classification by age. Boys and girls of the same school grade are more apt to have reading tastes and abilities of about the same level than are the same group measured by an age standard. The ninth grade in Junior High School or the first year of a four-year Senior High School, seems to be the best grade to use for this transfer; the card to be in use until the last year in Senior High School when the full adult privileges can be granted. Every department or division of the library needs to be open to these young people, not only because of their school needs, but also because of their personal interests. The amount of material borrowed can be restricted, particularly the novels and stories, and the length of loan need not be as long as that extended to the adult borrower. These boys and girls have time and energy to come to the library frequently.

Next in consideration to a special card for this group, comes a special collection of books and the location of such a collection is a very important factor in its use by the young people. Just as an Intermediate Borrower's Card serves as a bridge between the juvenile and the adult, so does a special book collection. Its location should be somewhere between the adult and juvenile rooms. Since that is not always possible, the collection should be in the adult room itself, or in a departmental library in the main circulation department. In a new Branch in one of our large cities, built only a few years ago, special arrangements were made to take care of the young people, but the space planned and used for their books was in the Children's Room—and to make matters worse at the end of the room farthest removed from the adult department. The stigma of children's room use was still there in the minds of the young people.

If the location of a young people's collection of books is well chosen, it usually follows that the boys and girls themselves are willing to drift back and forth between the adult and juvenile departments. Such a feeling on their part is to be encouraged, for their reading tastes fall in both fields.

What type of book should we include in such a collection? The books that are on the required school reading lists? Only a few of the most live titles, for if we include these required titles we immediately defeat our purpose of gaining the confidence and interest of the young people, and show our lack of imagination. Required reading lists with the exception, perhaps, of "Books for Home Reading" prepared by the National Council of Teachers of English, are the greatest handicap that we have to spontaneous good reading on the part of these older boys and girls. Most of us can remember how some really fine piece of literature was spoiled for us because it had to be read. Our young people's collection should be made up largely of "introductory material" —poetry, plays, biography, travel, scientific subjects

popularly treated, and the fiction should serve as an introduction to both type and author.

A special collection of course is better than nothing, but it needs in addition the personal help of a staff member who is interested in this group. It is she who should make the first contact with the boy or girl at the time when they transfer from the Juvenile Department. As we have said before, any one working with this group needs the book selection technique of the children's librarian plus the subtlety of the adult worker. In fact the children's librarian can be of great service, for if the girl or boy has been a regular reader in the Children's Room the children's librarian will know something of his tastes and reading abilities. It is even possible to have the children's librarian carry the work with Young People, also. Usually the school closing hour for these older boys and girls is earlier than it is for the children. Any assistant who works with these young people needs to read and search for books that will appeal, as well as those that will create a desire on the part of the young reader to go adventuring into many fields of literature. Such an assistant needs to know something of children's books as well as the adult. She needs to know light fiction as well as novels of real literary value, but without too complex problems (very hard to find I will admit). She needs to read many books in search of the one most fitting: vocations in fiction, home life in fiction, novels and stories of the various periods of history, plays of present-day life, poetry, travel, biography, books about current problems, and any number of hobbies. Also she needs to have broad interests and a special hobby of her own, in other words to be able to speak the same language as the young people to be served.

One of the best ways to know and understand these young people is to have a small group of them meet together informally for general book discussion and guidance. Mrs. Becker's *Adventures in Reading* is a splendid book to use as a basis for the discussions. Such a group is well worth the time and effort that may be put into it and is a very good way to open the eyes and minds of the girls and boys to the many things that may be found in books. And also to open our minds to their ideas and reactions, to realize that they do think and do have ideals.

In speaking about books for young people, it seems well to disregard the stiff, formal lines of fiction and non-fiction. We can think of books by subject and content and forget the particular literary form in which the material is presented. If the idea or the fact desired is better presented in a novel or a story, we can use that form.

Since present-day life with its social and economic problems is very much in the minds of all of us, some books that can be used for young people along these lines are appended; keeping in mind that their basis for comparison on these issues is very slight. Most lists that I have seen on present-day problems are too difficult and presuppose a wider knowledge than the average girl or boy of sixteen, seventeen or eighteen possesses. Another point to keep in mind in speaking of books for young people is, that many of those now being published as juveniles by the publishing houses rightly belong in a special class for these boys and girls, especially when we wish to interest them in many books. This does not mean that they are capable only of reading the juvenile, but that many of these books are not really juvenile. They again are a bridge between the books for children and those that belong to mature minds.

Many of the books in the following list may be classified as juvenile in your library, but they are particularly adapted to young people.

Current Problems—Social and Economic

Personal Problems

The problem of appearance, manners, morals, growing up, today and the future are of very vital and personal interest to the young people.

Under Twenty	M. L. Becker
Good Looks for Girls	H. R. Cades
Etiquette Jr.	M. E. Clark and M. C. Quigley
This Happened to Me	Helen Ferris
The How and Why of Life	E. W. Gillmore
The Winds of Deal	Latta Griswold
Windy Island	T. A. Harper
What Are You Going to Be?	Hallam Hawksworth
The Girl and Her Future	Helen Hoerle
Today's Boy and Today's Problems	Jerold O'Neil
This Awful Age, Mild Oats	Florence Ryerson
Seventeen	Booth Tarkington
Nancy	Mildred Wasson

Family Relationships

Personal adjustment within the family group, learning to know the parents and to make personal decisions.

Carmella Commands	W. S. Ball
Hepatica Hawks	Rachel Field
Mountain Girl	Genevieve Fox
The White Fawn	Olive Prouty
Back of Time	M. I. Ross
The Bonney Family	Ruth Suckow

In the above two groups of books, it will be noted that there seems to be more titles for girls than for boys. The field is notably weak in books addressed directly to the boy. Even *Seventeen* verges on the psychological that is of adult interest.

Economic

Most of us spend the greater portion of our active life in the endeavor to earn a living and soon learn that our lives and fortunes are bound up with the economic world. It is suggested that the following books be read in the order listed.

Man and His Riches	M. B. Ambler
"We the People"	Leo Huberman
Successful Living in This Machine Age	E. A. Filene

Russia

New Russia's Primer gives a clear statement of the Five Year Plan, but it needs the background reading of the other titles to make it useful for this group of young people.

Katrinka Grows Up	H. E. Haskell
Young America Looks at Russia	Judy Acheson
Made in Russia	W. C. White
New Russia's Primer	M. Ilin

Substituting From The Pamphlet Collection As A Depression Measure

By GRACE W. COTTS

Head, Catalog Department, East Chicago, Ind., Public Library

AT A TIME when library funds are at a very low ebb, it is well for us, as librarians, to consider a source of material which is available free of charge or at a very small cost. Our book budgets have been reduced and many magazines have been curtailed which makes it an opportune time to reconsider the pamphlet collection, to weed out the dead material and to make this type of ephemeral material a real asset in reference work.

The purpose of the pamphlet file is to supplement the book and magazine collection and to bring this material up-to-date. Many vital subjects are discussed in pamphlets, monographs, reports, bulletins, circulars and clippings which we house either in the Vertical File or in pamphlet boxes depending upon the use, the size and the kind of library.

Some of the subjects which are easily substituted from the pamphlet file for questions which may not be adequately covered in the book collection are: subjects of a timely or current nature, subjects called for by schools, business interests, subjects requested by housewives, holiday and entertainment material, biography and local material. I will discuss each of these subjects briefly.

Subjects of a Timely or Current Nature

There are always calls for material on such subjects as unemployment, farm debts, disarmament, inflation and world economic problems. A wealth of material on these subjects is published in pamphlet form, and now that people in general are more keenly conscious of these questions of the day, we should be ready to serve them when the calls come.

In accumulating this material we must be careful to base our selection upon publications that come from firms and foundations of known reputation; especially, at this time, when competition and rivalry are so keen both in the field of business and in national and international politics. We must be sure not to fill the collection with worthless propaganda published by associations and leagues that are formed for just this purpose. However, there are many foundations that are reliable, such as the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, The Foreign Policy Association and the American Foundation.

Firms and manufacturers whose businesses are closely related to governmental activities often publish monographs or circulars on current questions like the monographs put out recently by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company on unemployment and other types of social insurance.

The United States Government is, of course, our most authoritative source. We can keep in touch with those publications by checking the various price lists that I have mentioned at the close of this article. Many governmental departments have had to curtail the generous free distribution of their material due to the reductions in appropriations, but it is well to apply at the issuing office first before sending to the Superintendent of Documents because there are still some departments that have a limited supply for free distribution. The Congressmen, also, will send government documents to their constituents without cost, and at this time of necessity I feel that libraries are justified in taking advantage of this opportunity.

Subjects Called for by Schools

This group covers such a wide range of material that it is difficult to say much about it except that many libraries receive the most number of requests for material from this group. In choosing material for students, some knowledge of the various courses of study or the particular subjects called for by certain teachers from year to year will be helpful in making these selections. For instance, each year we have calls for information on narcotics; with this in mind, we have tried to build up the material on this subject in the Vertical File so that we are now able to meet this demand adequately.

Business Interests

In the average library the business men as a group make, perhaps, the least use of the library of any in the community, and yet, they are important taxpayers whom we should make an effort to serve. There are many pamphlets that contain important statistical data and others which have helpful suggestions on credit, salesmanship and merchandising. Our problem is to anticipate their demands and to call attention to the material when it is available. There is, also, another business group in the community that needs our help at this time. It is the group of white-collar men who are unemployed, but who are seeking new ways of making a living through their hobbies or through small ventures at home. In our library a noticeable increase has been observed in the calls for practical information on such subjects as poultry raising, pottery making, fur farming, household servicing, photography, mushroom growing, batik work and other like topics. We should be alert for material of this type and exhibit what we have so that it will give others some ideas of earning extra money. The United States Department of Agriculture and Commerce, extension divisions and experimental stations in state universities, also

firms supplying the materials for these occupations are the best sources for information.

Subjects Requested by Housewives

I mention this group because of the wealth of pamphlet material on practically every subject related to homemaking. Nearly all the large firms and manufacturers have laboratories and research facilities for developing their products and determining the best methods of using them in the home. The results of this research appear in booklets and leaflets, and although they do contain advertising, there is much instructive information. Ask to be put on the mailing list for free material; they are usually glad to serve you. Booklets on recipes, care of the food, etiquette, home management, personal beauty, care of children and nutrition are all available through the medium of home magazines that publish many of them and through the advertising sections in these magazines where there are directions to: "Clip the coupon for free booklet." Some of the best articles from the home magazines that you do not bind can be clipped for the Vertical File for it is often more accessible there than in the magazine files.

Holiday and Entertainment Material

Readings, recitations, fugitive verse, anecdotes of famous people constitute a collection that is frequently in demand. Clippings from magazines and newspapers, booklets from firms such as the Dennison Paper Company will help to build up this group.

Biography

Short sketches of the lives of people particularly those of a literary nature are often requested by students and club women for book reviews. Many of these that are not in *Living Authors* can be obtained through the various publishing houses and some librarians follow the practice of clipping the brief biographies of authors given at the beginning of the *Wilson Bulletin* each month.

Local Material

I have purposely left this group to the last because it constitutes a very important section in the File. Few books are published on the government of individual states and municipalities, consequently some of the best material is of an ephemeral nature. Questions about the organization of our state, county and city government are frequent in the reference room, particularly now when the taxpayers are awakening to the need for reorganization and closer supervision of these units. The names of the present incumbents in office, local history, local publications and facts about local celebrities should all be kept up-to-date in the pamphlet file. The *Monthly Check-list of State Publications* issued by the Superintendent of Documents at $1.50 a year is the best price list for material of our own state as well as the other states. Other sources I have listed at the close of the discussion.

How the pamphlet collection is to be organized and cared for is a problem which has to be worked out according to the conditions peculiar to each library, consequently I have said nothing of it because of the breadth of the subject.

Publicity of Pamphlets

However, I do want to say a word about the publicity of the pamphlets. The excellent photography and the multi-colored illustrations both on the covers and throughout the booklets make them very suitable for attractive exhibits. Recently, when a health exhibit was to be arranged in our library, we found that a good many of the best books on health were in circulation; we decided then to arrange an exhibit of health pamphlets. It proved to be a colorful display covering a wide range of interesting topics, and most of all we were gratified at the number that went into circulation following the exhibit.

It is difficult for the one person in the library who may be assigned to care for this collection to cover all the sources from which pamphlets can be obtained. I think each worker in the library should be alert for new material of this kind. Whether you are looking through a magazine, or searching for a reference question, or listening to the radio at home, it is surprising the number of useful pamphlets that come to your attention once you become pamphlet-conscious. I think anyone who has worked with this collection very much will agree with me when I say that it has a particular fascination and that it challenges the alertness, the mental curiosity, the imagination and the intelligence of the worker.

Sources of Pamphlet Material

I. Government publications
   - A. National publications
     1. Weekly list of selected U. S. government publications
     2. Monthly catalog of U. S. public documents
     3. Departmental lists and lists on particular subjects
   - B. State publications
     1. Monthly checklist of state publications
     2. Mimeographed price lists from state departments
     3. Experimental stations of state colleges and universities
     4. State yearbooks
   - C. Local publications
     1. Chamber of Commerce and local clubs
     2. Reports of city and county departments
     3. Reports of special committees

II. Vertical File Service published by H. W. Wilson Co.

III. Firms and manufacturers

IV. Colleges and universities

V. Publications of various foundations

VI. Railroad and steamship lines

VII. Advertisements in magazines and on the radio

VIII. Bibliographies of pamphlets
   - A. *Booklist*, A. L. A.
   - B. *Book Review Digest*—"Documents for use in small libraries" (to 1930)
   - C. *Standard Catalog*
   - D. Library bulletins, state and city
   - E. Periodicals, such as list found in:
     1. *American City*—"Municipal and Civic Publications"
     2. *School Review*—"Publications of the U. S. Office of Education and Other Material in Pamphlet Form"
     3. *Scientific American*—"Current Bulletin Notes"

Subject Headings In A Changing World[1]

By HELEN K. STARR

Librarian, James Jerome Hill Reference Library, St. Paul, Minn.

A COMPARATIVELY NEW LIBRARY, organized just twelve years ago, the Hill Reference Library has only the routine recataloging problems such as are occasioned by merging of periodicals and changes of title, geographic and other names. The absence of major recataloging problems has made it possible to devote considerable time in the past five years to subject heading revision, the effort being to keep up with current developments, particularly in the fields of economics, science and technology. I am convinced that this work has been distinctly worth while, as evidenced by the satisfaction in the new subjects expressed by reference assistants and catalogers alike. An unexpected by-product of subject revision is the considerable decrease in subject and title cards necessary for cataloging a given entry when new terminology is used.

Catalogers have often been admonished to change their subject headings in order to promote efficiency and to save the time and temper of the library assistant and patron. I do not recall, however, having heard subject heading revision recommended as an economy in any of the various studies of cataloging costs. My experience is that a new and specific subject often takes the place of three old subjects and one or more title entries in cataloging a given book. Similarly, a new subdivision of an old subject can, as a rule, be substituted for two subjects not subdivided. Saving the cost of extra printed or typed cards, and filing and storage costs, represents a real economy.

In cataloging C. W. Porter's *Molecular Rearrangements*, for example, the new subject Molecular Rearrangements was substituted for title and the three Library of Congress subjects: Chemistry, Physical and Theoretical; Chemistry, Organic; and Chemical Reactions. For Pierce's *How to Raise Money*, Money Raising Campaigns was used instead of the five following Library of Congress subjects: Federations, Financial (Social Service); Education—Finance; Charity; Charities; and Charity Organization. In some cases the saving is limited to title only: In cataloging Taylor's *Corn and Hog Surplus of the Corn Belt*, the subjects Corn; and Corn Trade—U. S. were substituted for the first two Library of Congress subjects: Maize—U. S.; and Grain Trade—U. S., making title unnecessary. In connection with changing the old subject Steam-Boilers to Boilers, the related subject Boiler Scale, adopted in place of the old subject Steam-Boilers—Incrustations, effected a saving of title. Again the new subject Electric Plants saves a card, in replacing the two old subjects Electric Light Plants and Electric Power-Plants. Petroleum Coke replaces two subjects: Petroleum; and Coke. One subject cut can be made in the case of Nash's *Public Utility Rate Structures* by combining the two Library of Congress subjects: Public Utilities—U. S.; and Public Utilities—Rates into the heading Public Utilities—U. S.—Rates, in accordance with the usual practice for railroad headings. The saving of subject cards by means of subdivisions may be illustrated by the subdivision Spectrum which, when used under the various elements, eliminates the second subject Spectrum Analysis.

Many catalogers feel that they need not be concerned about adopting a new subject, if they make a catchword title corresponding to current terminology. They overlook the serious loss of necessary references to the subject in the reference network underlying the catalog structure. In some cases, also, a convenient catchword does not appear in the title, with the result that only part of the material is assembled under the current phrase. The original practice in subject revision at the Hill Reference Library was to review large subject groups such as Rubber, Steel, Petroleum, Automobiles, Motor Vehicles, Airplanes, Radio. The number of separate subjects and subdivisions for Steel, for example, was increased from thirteen subjects to thirty-seven; for Petroleum from five subjects to twenty-five; for Radio from four subjects to twenty-six; for Rubber from six subjects to twenty. In comparison with the subjects listed under these groups in *Industrial Arts Index*, this is a very modest showing. Yet it presents the main aspects of these subjects as published in book form.

Revision of the most important subjects having been accomplished, the present practice is to consider new subjects and subdivisions as part of the regular cataloging routine.

Libraries with so much material under old subjects that revision entails considerable expense may decide to use current terminology for works published since 1920 or other designated date only, leaving material prior to the date adopted under the old headings. This method has the advantage of separating old and new publications, and saves the time of a patron who wishes recent material only.

The Library of Congress lists of Additions and Changes, the *Cumulative Book Index*, the Wilson Indexes, the *Engineering Index*, and *Chemical Abstracts* all are invaluable in the selection of new subjects. Cooperative cataloging also makes an important contribution to subject heading terminology in the bracketed headings which often appear on cards of outside libraries as printed by the Library of Congress. As a final exhortation: KEEP CHANGING YOUR SUBJECT HEADINGS.

[1] Paper presented before Catalog Section, A. L. A. Conference, October 19, 1933.

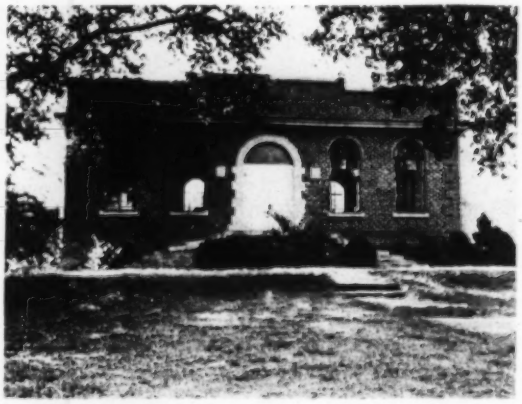
Where There Is A Will

There is a way for the smallest town to have a library, even if it takes twenty-nine years to get it

By EMMA KNOX CARTER

PLANTED DEEP among the cotton fields of Southeastern Alabama and almost encircled by rivers, is the little village of Geneva. Unknown even to most Alabamians, it has been the scene of an absorbing library drama, unfolding through twenty-nine years, a struggle between hope, disappointment and grim determination.

From the handful of books collected twenty-nine years ago, the Emma Knox Kenan Library has become one of the best libraries in Southeastern Alabama. The village of 1,500 residents is the proud owner of a library which would be a credit to a town five times its size. Despite inadequate support and countless difficulties, it has done and is continuing to do a great good for Geneva. Of red brick, the colonial building standing against a background of giant oaks is typically Southern. The large reading room with its attractive children's corner and the downstairs assembly room are modern and well equipped.



The Emma Knox Kenan Library At Geneva, Alabama

The Beginning—1904

And how did it happen? That's the point. It didn't just happen. Fifty years ago, Mrs. Emma Knox Kenan, a young woman who moved into the pioneer country, sensing a need, began a circulating library which existed haphazardly until 1904 when the public library was established. Mrs. Kenan and Mr. W. W. Benson, school superintendent, invited everyone to a book shower at the school house. A hundred books were secured, but most important of all Geneva was firmly convinced that what it needed more than anything else was a public library. The next day at a business meeting the Carnegie Constitution was adopted, Mrs. Kenan elected president and a board chosen which launched the tiny library on its adventurous career.

Carrying On

Difficulties presented themselves at once. The only available location was a schoolhouse cloakroom and crowded conditions there soon forced the library to seek other quarters. Moving day became almost an annual event. Back and forth traveled the books and the old pine table from the court house to a vacant store, from the Military Club House to a back porch. The money question, too, was a problem. Memberships at a dollar each steadily increased, but not rapidly enough to supply the demand for books and the support of the library was left to a few individuals. In addition to her services as librarian which are gratis, Mrs. Kenan since the organization of the library, has worked untiringly to secure the backing of the community by sponsoring benefits: street fairs, ice cream suppers and Negro minstrels; Chautauquas, box suppers and movies. Each year found the library a little stronger and a little closer to the people.

By 1924 membership fees had climbed to the unprecedented amount of $50. a year and $25. a year was put into a building fund. Donations and benefits brought this fund up to $700. in 1926, but street paving consumed it all almost before the deed to the desired lot had been signed.

In Spite Of Flood

The year 1929 marked for Geneva, not only the beginning of the Depression, but also a terrible flood. On March 15, 1929, the business section was under twenty feet of water. Three weeks later Mrs. Kenan wrote to the *Montgomery Advertiser*:

"After the flood waters had receded sufficiently for me to go down to the Military Club House where our library was housed, I looked through the windows on a scene of havoc. Bookcases were turned upside down, glass fronts broken, shelving torn out and our choice collection of books and magazines under two feet of mud. Two wagonloads were shoveled out of the window—a few on top I have rescued and will see what the bindery can do for me. I said to someone, 'I am nearly sixty-nine years old and see the wreck of a quarter of a century of work, but I am ready to start again as we did in the beginning.'"

This moving appeal for help brought in hundreds of books from friends everywhere and by August, 1929, the library was again open to the public.

In Spite Of Fire

Midnight, January 9, 1930, and a downtown fire had totally consumed the Club House and the newly

gathered library. But neither flood nor fire could kill the spirit back of the library and again friends came to the rescue with books. The library was now lodged on Mrs. Kenan's spacious verandah. At this time Rev. W. B. Clemmons, Pastor of the Presbyterian Church and a lover of books, secured for the library 1,000 books among which were some much needed reference and children's books.

Home—At Last

And now another friend took up the library's cause. Mr. Lee Ashcraft of Atlanta, formerly of Geneva, knowing how dear the library was to Mrs. Kenan's heart made the generous gift of $2,500. to the building fund. Through circular letters the Citizens Bank and Carter Construction Company secured $700. and this with the $800. insurance, supplemented Mr. Ashcraft's liberal donation. Mr. J. P. Carter, a contractor, offered to superintend the construction and by November, 1931, the building was ready for occupancy at a cost of a little less than $4,000. With intense gratification Mrs. Kenan saw the books from her back porch placed on the shelves of the new library. Dame Fortune had at last smiled upon the library!

And now after twenty-nine years the library is proving its real worth. Men, women and children of Geneva—its schools, clubs and churches—are making demands for library service. The librarian sees the fruits of years of labor. There is hope of an ever widening service which will bring new and greater needs to be supplied by other workers in the field. The Emma Knox Kenan Library stands today, a monument to the indomitable spirit of one who knew and loved books and realized their vital importance in any worth while community life.

Girl Scouts Collecting Book Gifts For The Des Moines, Iowa, Public Library

THE
LIBRARY JOURNAL

March 1, 1934

Editorial Forum

Library Civil Works Service

THE C.W.A. AND C.W.S.A. WORKERS HAVE been of unexpected benefit to many librarians. They have made it possible to keep up with the daily routine and have also, in many cases, undertaken special projects which would otherwise have been impossible. Books have been cleaned and mended, catalogs have been overhauled, long-needed book inventories have been taken, clippings have been mounted, and buildings have been painted and cleaned. A few of the special projects include: an index for local newspapers, reclassification, preparing want lists, periodical check lists, index and bureau of information about local educational opportunities for adults, posters, murals, decorative wall maps and small stage-sets and figures depicting scenes from the sagas and epics for use in shelf cases. Naturally the addition of a number of temporary assistants, untrained in many instances, has made exacting demands on library staffs already over-worked, but the results in most cases have been justified. It is indeed gratifying to note how few unemployed trained librarians are reported among these workers (an approximate average of three each for the twenty-one libraries reporting), if this means that the number of trained librarians without employment is actually decreasing, and to learn that additional library work will be continued under the C.W.A. for another three months.

New Ideas And New Design

"AMERICA IS EMERGING FROM A NEW WORLD with new goods, new methods, new spirit and a new attitude toward work," said Henry Ford in an interview last week. "We're here to make the world a better and more comfortable place for people to live in. The right way is to raise wages, and improve products through accurate workmanship, which in turn makes the market."

Mr. Ford is not the only business leader to see the way to new markets through new design and new comforts in the products of general demand. Others than the automobile makers are basing new activities on the appeal of new design and new conveniences. The railroad industry, often loath to adopt new equipment, has aroused public interest by producing Union Pacific's "M-10,000," a streamline train which has gone to Washington to be inspected by the President.

New ideas and new design can give new impulse to every industry and, if such tendencies are to continue, many visitors to the library will be seeking books on new construction and on new design as well as those on new social interpretation. Every manufacturing city has its industries which may be affected by these developments, whether they be for the production of furniture, of leather goods, of clothing, or of automobiles. The impulse toward new design in all kinds of manufactured products has seemed to grow stronger during this period of retrenchment, and it may well be that it is the artist and not the mechanic who is to point the way toward the finding of new demands and new markets. In such case the art collections, the art magazines, the envelope collections of the library are the needed storehouses of new inspiration and stimulus, and these collections will have to be re-evaluated in consideration of their helpfulness to the movement.

What One Woman Is Doing For County Library Work

MRS. HERBERT ADAMS, OF DUBUQUE, IOWA, IS neither a librarian nor a trustee. She is a club woman and a homemaker but what she is doing for county library work in Dubuque County, Iowa, should have a very definite place in the history of the development of county libraries in that state.

By gifts of children's books from her own library, donations of books gathered from friends, duplicates and worn out books begged from the Dubuque Public Library and indefinite loans of worn out books from the Iowa Library Commission she has built up a collection which now numbers over 1,200 books. Many of these have needed to be mended and put into condition for use and this has been done by herself and her friends. This collection she makes up into groups and loans among the rural schools which she is able to reach with her own car, with which she exchanges the books at stated intervals. Last spring she wrote:

> "I have just returned from taking books to twenty-four schools and will take more late this afternoon, 608 in all. Now I have 600 books to look over, check in the file, and mend and pack to send out again. Last year in eight months I took out 3,000 books. This year in four months I have taken out 2,300 books."

Recently she invited the teachers of the rural schools in her vicinity to her own home where on her big porch they mended about 200 books and prepared 175 for circulation. On this occasion a buffet luncheon was served and when the county superintendent offered to pay for it she asked him instead to pay for the mending material used in getting the books ready. In the spring when she gave a book talk before a women's club in a neighboring state and they offered to pay her, she asked for books instead and they sent her seventy-five books.

Mrs. Adams became interested in the county library movement through a program at a library breakfast held during the meeting of the Iowa Federation of Women's clubs in Davenport several years ago. Later she was made chairman of the Library Extension Committee of the Federation and did much in collecting books for the Black Hawk County Demonstration. Later she was obliged to give up the position on account of family illness.

In the meantime she grew interested in a county library for her own county and in this work was greatly encouraged by the county superintendent, Mr. Joseph Flynn. She also interested many of the women of the county in the matter, but when the question came to a vote before the county supervisors it was voted down. Her enthusiasm, however, was not dampened and she immediately set to work to supply the rural schools in her vicinity with book service through her own individual efforts which are described above. She writes that Dubuque County has an ambition to put a good road within three miles of every home, and as soon as these are built she will go again before the Board of Supervisors and ask for a county library.

If club women in every county in Iowa would push county library work as Mrs. Adams is doing in Dubuque County, we should have many county libraries as soon as the question of taxes is a less troublesome one than it is at the present time.

—JULIA A. ROBINSON

Everybody's Business

"If democracy is to mean more than the counting of noses, or the victory in a conflict of ignorant clamors, darkness and noises of night, it must mean a society which thinks and reads and discusses, and whose balance of judgment, rather than blind loyalty, directs its ends. Such a society cannot exist without free access to good books. The remarkable rise of the public library in the last generation is the healthiest omen for the future of our troubled world that I can conceive."

——ARUNDELL ESDAILE,
Secretary, British Museum.

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"The past two years have tried the mettle of all library workers. The demand and need for more books has become pressing. The increased leisure of a large proportion of the population, means greater opportunity to read and study. The requests for books and information carry with them a need for better and more efficient service. The spiritual side of our patrons must be respected and served as well as the imperative demand for definite suggestions to assist them to become more proficient bread-winners. There is no doubt but that the library has a distinct function in helping people maintain a sane outlook by having available the proper literature of escape."

——E. JOANNA HAGEY,
From *Iowa Library Quarterly*,
October-November-December, 1933.

"We find the nation embarked upon a course planned to eliminate inequalities which have crept into a commercialized world but incurring the risk of developing a bureaucracy which is inevitably stultifying and, unless controlled, destructive of individual initiative; we find developing a clash between the agriculturist and the manufacturing class in spite of the fact that the welfare of the one is closely dependent upon the welfare of the other. There is need of intelligent leadership but even more there is need of intelligent understanding by the people at large of the problems and the dangers so that intelligent leadership may be recognized and followed and so that unfounded misunderstandings shall not arise.

"The realm of economics and business is so complex that situations of apparent conflict requiring a wise balancing could be multiplied many times but the two referred to are sufficient to make my point. Many minds are focusing upon these conflicts which run the whole gamut of our civilization. As a result there will be a great outpouring of studies, some of great value, some written hastily to meet quickly an immediate demand and still others which will doubtless be little better than disguised propaganda. Education, a knowledge of the elements of the problems, will be our greatest safeguard but the literature must be distributed not only widely but with discrimination.

"The library profession is trained by experience to discriminate, to exercise impartial judgment, to recognize what is worth while and what is mere superficiality. The library staff is trained to get the worthwhile books to the public at large and to meet halfway and to guide those seeking information. The function of the library and the part it should play at this time are obvious. It must be prepared to furnish this particular literature, to catalog and cross-index it and to lead the public quickly to any particular problem in which it is interested. The importance of this service in this formative period must not be overlooked. The staff is well equipped to render the service; the investment in material and facilities will return ample rewards of an enduring kind."

——DIVIE B. DUFFIELD, President, Detroit Library Commission. From *Sixty-Eighth Annual Report*.

Forthcoming Issues

The March 15 issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL will be the annual Equipment Number with special emphasis on library lighting. Articles scheduled include: "Eyes In The Library," by Olive Grace Henderson and Hugh Grant Rowell; "Some Aspects of Library Lighting From the Viewpoint of a Lighting Engineer," by J. W. Baker, Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, Columbia University, New York City; "Library Lighting—A Scientific Problem," by Dean M. Warren of the Engineering Department of the General Electric Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

The leading article scheduled for the April 1 issue will be "Library Legislation 1932 and 1933; Summary and Trends," by Frank L. Tolman.

The Montreal Conference

June 25 to 30

Tentative Program

General Sessions

Monday evening, Wednesday morning, Friday morning, and Saturday afternoon.

First session: President's address, by Gratia A. Countryman.

Second session: Significant trends in government, social conditions and education, and what they mean or may mean to the responsibilities, activities, and organization of libraries. Speakers to be announced.

Third session: New library responsibilities in light of trends discussed at second session. Speakers to be announced.

Fourth session: Addresses. Speakers to be annunced. It is hoped to have addresses by one or two speakers of prominence.

Adult Education Round Table

One session. Tentative plan is for a panel discussion of the special situations arising out of the federal reconstruction program, the need of readable books, et cetera.

Agricultural Libraries Section

One session. Topic, Government Policies in Relation to Agriculture. Address by Professor H. S. Patton, Michigan State College, East Lansing.

American Association of Law Libraries

Five sessions. Meetings will be held at the official headquarters of the association, the Mount Royal Hotel.

Art Reference Round Table

One session. Topic, Are the Libraries Ready for the New Day in Art?

Association of Research Libraries

One session; possibly two.

Bibliographical Society of America

One session. Address, "A Bibliography of Polar Exploration; an Attempt at a Comprehensive List of all Books on the Subject in English Published Since 1899, Excluding Documents and Society Publications," by Jackson Edmund Towne, Michigan State College Library, East Lansing; address, "Review of Bibliographical Activities in America," by Lawrence C. Wroth, John Carter Brown Library, Providence, Rhode Island; address, "Early American Baptist Imprints," by Frank G. Lewis, Crozer Theological Seminary Library, Chester, Pennsylvania; addresses by Gerhard R. Lomer, McGill University Library, Montreal, and Aegidius Fauteaux, Montreal.

Business Libraries Section

One session. Program will be built around Canadian industries.

Catalog Section

One general session, a round table for large libraries, and a round table for small libraries. Present-day economies in cataloging will be one of the subjects discussed.

College and Reference Section

One session and two round table conferences.

Round Table for College Librarians: "The Library Arts College, a Possibility in 1954?" by Louis Shores, George Peabody College for Teachers Library School, Nashville, Tennessee.

Tentative outline of Mr. Shores' paper.

I. Recent trends in American higher education: (a) various new plans described, (b) the library's place in each of these, and (c) inadequacy.

II. The library arts college plan: (a) the curriculum, (b) quarters, and (c) faculty.

III. Advantages: (a) educational and (b) library.

IV. Objections: (a) educational and (b) library.

"Educational Implications of the Library Arts College," by Professor E. L. Austin, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and Dean Shelton Phelps, George Peabody College for Teachers.

Discussion.

Committee on Library Cooperation with Latin America

One session tentatively planned.

County Libraries Section

Luncheon meeting, to be followed by an afternoon session. There will be an outside speaker at the luncheon meeting, and the afternoon session will be devoted to regional and county library problems and a business meeting.

Institution Libraries Round Table

One session.

Junior College Libraries Round Table

Two sessions.

Junior Members Round Table

One session and a luncheon.

League of Library Commissions

A joint session with County Libraries Section and Library Extension Board, a business meeting, and a conference of the officers of the league and the National Association of State Libraries.

Lending Section

One session.

Library Buildings Round Table

One session.

National Association of State Libraries

Four sessions, two joint meetings with the American Association of Law Libraries, and a joint banquet with that association.

Joint meeting with A. A. L. L.: Address of welcome; responses; memorials.

First session of N. A. S. L.: President's address; reports of standing committees and secretary-treasurer; appointment of committees; roll call by states—Effect of Depression on Library Work—three-minute talk by representative from each state.

Second session: Topic, Commission Work. Addresses by Beverly Wheatcroft, Georgia Library Commission, Atlanta, and H. Marjorie Beal, North Carolina Library Commission, Raleigh; report of Auditing Committee.

Third session: Topic, Archives Work. Addresses by A. C. Doughty, deputy minister of archives, Ottawa, and others.

Joint meeting with A. A. L. L.: Address, "Legal Historical Society," by Professor Francis S. Philbrick, University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia; other addresses.

Final session: Address, "Work of the Committee on Clearing House for Public Documents," Herbert O. Brigham, Rhode Island State Library, Providence; address, "Document Work in Washington under C.W.A.," Mildred H. Pope, State Library, Olympia, Washington. Committee reports; election of officers.

Ontario Library Association

One business luncheon.

Order and Book Selection Round Table

One session. Topic, Book Selection or The Library's Use of Publishers' Publicity, or a combination of the two subjects, with speakers representing various points of view, that is, publisher, library, bookseller, or reviewer.

Periodicals Section

One or two sessions.

Professional Training Section

One session. Topic, Charting the Course for Library Schools.

Public Documents Committee

The questions which will be discussed include the following: What should be the long time view on the state document center plan? What should be the future organization of state and municipal document exchange systems? How can public documents be selected to make future collections more purposeful? How can the cataloging of public documents be improved? What should be the objectives and the content of library school courses on public documents? Approaches to problems presented by the arrangement and the form of

publication of United States documents. Approaches to problems presented by Canadian documents. Approaches to problems in the collection, organization, and preservation of future collections of fugitive materials. What should be the future organization on public documents in the American Library Association?

Publicity Committee

Two sessions. Topics, Convincing Annual Reports and Publicity and the Future of Libraries. See "Convincing Annual Reports," page 191.

School Libraries Section

General session, business meeting, joint literary session with the Section for Library Work with Children and the Young People's Reading Round Table, two group meetings, breakfast for school library supervisors, breakfast for private school librarians, and a dinner.

General session. Topic, The Growing School Library—presented from the standpoint of a school principal and by early and recent pioneer librarians.

Group meetings: Normal School Librarians and Librarians Responsible for Training School Librarians will discuss the "Importance of the Library in the Practice School Demonstration School and the Experimental School Planned by Helen Harris, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee." The group, Librarians of Elementary, Junior High, and Senior High Schools, will discuss "Reading and Reading Problems."

Section for Library Work with Children

Three sessions.

Small Libraries Round Table

One session.

Trustees Section

Topic, The Trustee's Responsibility for the Library Plan of Tomorrow.

Visual Methods Round Table

One session. Topic, Regional Centers for Visual Methods.

Work with the Blind Round Table

One session.

Work with the Foreign Born

One session.

Young People's Reading Round Table

One session and a luncheon.

1934-35 Officers Of A.L.A. Nominated

President

Charles H. Compton, Public Library, St. Louis, Missouri.

First Vice President

Mildred H. Pope, State Library, Olympia, Washington.

Mary U. Rothrock, Lawson McGhee Library, Knoxville, Tennessee.

Second Vice President

James Thayer Gerould, Princeton University Library, Princeton, New Jersey.

Herbert S. Hirshberg, Western Reserve University Libraries, Cleveland, Ohio.

Treasurer

Matthew S. Dudgeon, Public Library, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

Members of Executive Board

(Two Vacancies)

Harold F. Brigham, Public Library, Louisville, Kentucky.

Carl L. Cannon, Yale University Library, New Haven, Connecticut.

Louise Prouty, Public Library, Cleveland, Ohio.

Elizabeth M. Smith, Public Library, Albany, New York.

To fill vacancy caused by election of Miss Countryman (one to be elected):

William Webb, Public Library, Flint, Michigan.

Ida F. Wright, Public Library, Evanston, Illinois.

Trustee of Endowment Funds

Eugene M. Stevens, Federal Reserve Bank, Chicago.

Members of Council

(Five Vacancies)

Louis J. Bailey, State Library, Indianapolis, Indiana.

Mary Duncan Carter, McGill University Library School, Montreal, Canada.

Rudolph H. Gjelsness, University of Arizona Library, Tucson.

William J. Hamilton, Public Library, Gary, Indiana.

M. Louise Hunt, Public Library, Racine, Wisconsin.

Nathan R. Levin, Public Library, Chicago.

Elizabeth B. Powell, Public Library, Missoula, Montana.

Franklin H. Price, Free Library, Philadelphia.

Althea H. Warren, Public Library, Los Angeles.

Helmer L. Webb, Tulane University Library, New Orleans, Louisiana.

Officers whose terms expire in 1934 are Gratia A. Countryman, president; Louis Round Wilson, first vice president; Ralph Munn, second vice president; Matthew S. Dudgeon, treasurer; Eugene M. Stevens, trustee of endowment funds. Executive Board members whose terms expire this year are Andrew Keogh and Margaret Mann. The retiring Council members are Richard R. Bowker, Charles H. Compton, Essae Martha Culver, Robert J. Usher, and Halsey W. Wilson.

Members of the Nominating Committee, beside Mr. Roden, are Luther L. Dickerson, Lucile F. Fargo, Elizabeth C. Ronan, and Edith Tobitt.

Hotels In Montreal

Headquarters for the Montreal conference will be the *Windsor Hotel*, Dorchester and Windsor streets. Room rates there are as follows: single room with bath, $4; double room with bath, $3.50 per person; for three in room with bath, $3 per person; for four in room with bath, $2.50 per person. Rates for rooms without bath, but with hot and cold running water are: single, $2.50; double, $2 per person; for three in room, $1.75 per person; for four in room, $1.50 per person.

Among other Montreal hotels which will accommodate delegates, are the following:

Berkeley Hotel, Sherbrooke Street West: single room with bath, $2.50; double room with bath, $4; single room without bath, $1.75; double room without bath, $3.

Corona Hotel, 1439 Guy Street: single room with bath, $2.50; double room with bath, $4; single room with running water, $1.50; double room with running water, $2.50.

Hotel Ford, Dorchester Street at Bishop: single room with bath, $2.25; single room with connecting shower, $1.75 to $2; double room with bath, $3.50 to $3.75; double room with connecting shower, $2.75 to $3.25; single room without bath, $1.25 to $1.50; double room without bath, $2.25 to $2.50.

Hotel de La Salle, Drummond Street between St. Catherine and Dorchester streets: single room, $3 to $5; double room, $4 to $6; room accommodating three persons, $5 to $7. Continental breakfast is included.

Mount Royal Hotel, Peel Street and Burnside Place: single room with bath, $4; double room with bath, $7. An additional charge of $2 for each extra person over two occupying one room.

Prince of Wales Hotel, 1421 McGill College Avenue: single room with bath, $2; double room with bath, $3; single room with running water, $1.25; double room with running water, $2; room accommodating three persons, $2.50; room accommodating four persons, with running water, $3; room accommodating four persons, with bath, $5.

Queen's Hotel, Windsor and St. James streets: single room with bath, $3 to $4; double room with bath, $4.50 to $7; single room with running water, $1.50 to $2.50; double room with running water, $3 to $4.

Ritz-Carlton Hotel, Sherbrooke Street between Drummond and Mountain streets: single room with bath, $3.50 to $4; double room with bath, $6 to $7.

Hotel Wilhelmina, 1170-1176 Mountain Street: single room, $2; double room, $3; room accommodating three persons, $3.75. Prices include breakfast. Private bath, $.50 per person extra daily.

"Civil Works Service" In The Library

Experiences of Different Libraries

Akron, Ohio, Public Library

WE HAVE twelve Civil Workers on our staff, two of whom are trained librarians. The following duties have been assigned: One worker is assisting the Readers' Adviser, the other trained worker is organizing the collection of plays which is a new project with us. The remaining ten clerical workers have all been given a period of training in the cleaning and mending of books, one whole work room being thrown into this use. After the training period, four have been assigned to as many branches, the others remaining at the Main building.

After the first four weeks we made an effort to estimate the probable cost for the ensuing period of work. With wages at 46¢ an hour the cost per book would be 15¢, the cost of materials and supervision by members of the present page staff brings an additional charge of approximately 3¢, making the total cost of our work 18¢.

We have started workers to doing a very thorough job with the hopes of making short cuts as they become more skilled. The books are washed on the outside, after which the pages are either cleaned with art gum or sponged, depending on the texture of the paper. The books are then mended, torn pockets replaced, date slips inserted, lettering renewed, and the backs shellacked. Most of the work done to date has been with children's books, and it is expected that a much speedier, and therefore cheaper job can be done when the adult books, especially the cheaper fiction, are undertaken.

——WILL H. COLLINS

Boston, Mass., Public Library

THE BOSTON PUBLIC LIBRARY is having a generous share in the program of both the Civil Works Service and Civil Works Administration.

The most important work started under the auspices of the C.W.S. is the complete overhauling of the Library's card catalog. Since 1899 the catalog cards of the Library have been printed in uniform size with those of the Library of Congress, but before that date they were made on a wider measure. The need for replacing these old cards with new ones of the size of the cards of the Library of Congress has been felt for a long time. For once this change is effected, the Boston Public Library will be able to order catalog cards, at least for a large number of its new books, from the Library of Congress—a practice which is followed by most libraries in the country. It has been estimated that the number of old cards thus to be replaced is about 650,000. Considering, however, that besides the public card catalog in Bates Hall the Library has also an official card catalog, and further that additional sets of cards have to be made for the catalogs in the Fine Arts, Music, and Rare Books Departments, the number of cards which actually have to be made over is about 1,450,000.

As is well known, all the C.W.S. and C.W.A. projects must be completed before February 15, that is, in about ten weeks. To finish the huge task in this short time, the Library authorities have employed no less than 480 typists, all women, who are working in two shifts, for five hours each day in a six-day week. In addition, eight linotype operators and pressmen have been engaged to work in two shifts—besides the regular staff—in the Library's Printing Department; at the same time eight photographers are working on such jobs as can best be done by photographic process. Together with group supervisors and proofreaders, 611 persons have been employed on the recataloging. The total cost—including the time of members of the regular library staff who are working with the group—is estimated at a little over $125,000.

A second project which is being put into effect under the C.W.S., is the cataloging of the picture and architectural collections, mainly in the Fine Arts Department. Ten persons, trained in these special fields, are doing this work. The expense involved is $3,000.

Under the auspices of the Civil Works Administration forty-five men have been employed to clean the books and thirty-seven painters to do all kinds of painting jobs in both the Central Library and the branches. Over $24,000. will be expended on these labors.

In all, over 700 persons have found employment at the Library on the projects which have been put into execution under the Civil Works Service and Civil Works Administration—nearly as many people as are regularly employed in the Library system. The projects call for the expenditure of over $152,000, to which the Library is contributing from its own appropriation—mainly in payment of the service of the members of its regular staff—about $11,000.

It may be noted here that the Boston Public Library was the first institution in the city to make out a payroll for works done under the C.W.S. and C.W.A.

——*More Books*, January, 1934

Brooklyn, N. Y., Public Library[1]

WE HAVE HAD emergency relief workers on our staff for more than two years. When the change came and the Federal government took over these workers, we continued to employ a certain number of them. They have been clerical workers for the most part and they have enabled us to carry our services to the public more easily than would otherwise have been the case. Ours, as you may know, is a staff whose circulation turnover is quite distinctly above the average. Any help, therefore, would be gratefully received.

Unless it were possible to pick workers of this type with unusual care and keep them for a period of several months, I doubt whether they would be able to take over any of the more important duties in a public library. I would consider having them on the staff as an effort merely to ease up an emergency situation. The time element involved in relief employment, the hastily assembled staff directing the workers and all of the features of uncertainty, while we wait for the good times to come back, make this type of help less desirable than properly trained employees selected for their individual talents. I would not in any sense belittle the value of this kind of worker, but I would, for many reasons, doubly welcome the return of so-called normal conditions when the unemployed would not have to get jobs in exactly this way. I am happy that libraries can use these workers who personally have been willing and have adapted themselves to the unusual conditions which obtain.

——MILTON J. FERGUSON

Chattanooga, Tenn., Public Library

A CIVIL WORKS project for the Chattanooga Public Library was launched January 16 when thirty-three people were given work and forty more, who have been selected, but not notified, will be working by Monday, January 22.

A bookbinding department has been installed on the subfloor of the main library, presided over by Mack Harris and Miss Dorothy Wenning. The women engaged in this work are some of those formerly used in the sewing department of the C.W.A. Here books, which have become worn, are being given new bindings which will result in a great saving of money to the library.

[1] Thirty additional workers under the Civil Works Service Bureau were assigned to the Brooklyn Public Library on February 9.

In addition to the bookbinding department operation, ten people will be used to make a complete inventory of the library. Two others have been engaged for work in the reference room; four skilled typists have been added, one to type missing pages in books, two to make additional catalogs and the fourth to be assigned. Rearranging of the entire stock will be done and an index to portraits on file will be made. This will deal primarily with Chattanoogans and Tennesseans.

A complete bibliography will be made of all material in the library dealing with the Tennessee Valley and an index of all borrowers at all branches will be made and kept at the main library.

——*The Chattanooga Times*

Chicago, Ill., Public Library

THIS LIBRARY has twenty-eight persons working on four C.W.S. projects and forty on Work Relief projects, the latter being of a mechanical or clerical nature, while the former pertain to library work. One project, employing ten, is the organization of a street or residence index of our 500,000 registered borrowers. Two others cover cooperative undertakings, i.e. union lists of various sorts of material in all of the principal libraries of the Chicago area, including "a check list of the publications of public and private agencies in the Chicago area which issue reports, surveys, studies, statistics, etc., on subjects of public interest." The fourth project calls for six experienced bindery assistants to work in the branches in an effort to repair and renovate the books remaining in service after nearly three years without replacements. All of these projects are going forward satisfactorily.

The chief difficulty seems to be that not enough persons with the required training or experience are available, that is to say, in need of relief and registered on the relief rolls, in this area, and that, of course, is not a difficulty but rather a blessing. Our requisitions for library people call for more than double the number that has thus far been assigned to us and several other projects are awaiting allotments. Among these are a union portrait index covering all Chicago libraries and the revision and editing of a large body of portrait index notes assembled over a long period of years by the Public Library, which would form a valuable nucleus for a national portrait index to be issued, perhaps, by the A.L.A. Other joint indexes to various classes of reference material are also on the program awaiting assignments.

Ten men of the clerical class are at work on book inventories in the Public Library and have developed much skill as well as a lively interest in their task. Thirty are employed as guards in various branches. Among the latter the branch librarians have discovered a number with special aptitudes of many kinds. Some serve as messengers for the recovery of delinquent books, with better success than the pages; two are expert typewriter repair-men; several are doing small carpenter and other mechanical jobs and are glad of the chance. In not a few instances the men have themselves pointed out and offered to do various chores, from making picture bulletins to putting up extra shelving in staff rooms. Excepting a few misfits which were promptly eliminated, we have found the persons assigned to us under our various requisitions to be competent and equal to their tasks as well as willing and eager to be of service.

Finally, it should be added that two artists are at work on murals for Legler and Hild Regional Branches, and that one of the most talented of the younger Chicago painters is now at work on a portrait of the librarian —all at the charge of the Public Works Art Project.

——CARL B. RODEN

Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library

SINCE NOVEMBER 24, the Cleveland Public Library has had workers assigned to it by the C.W.A. and the C.W.S., in numbers varying from thirty-three to 123. These have included stenographers, typists, clerks, pages, book menders and dusters, painters, laborers and charwomen. From the Emergency Schools Administration, two women have been assigned for clerical work in connection with adult education.

Seventeen branch libraries have had the interiors painted, and much needed cleaning has been done. Many little jobs of typing, filing and indexing, deferred during the two past strenuous years, have been cleared up. Several helpful tools, notably an index to juvenile plays, have been worked on or completed. Two musicians have been copying parts of orchestral scores missing from the Library sets. Many pictures have been mounted and some picture books made. Shelf numbers have been entered in the Langer *Bibliography of Foreign Affairs*, to show this Library's holdings. Also for a few weeks, a number of C.W.S. workers were assigned to relieve the pressure of the current work on our over-burdened and under-staffed departments, assisting in inventory, filing and various other clerical tasks.

A number of the bibliographical projects planned have made little headway because it has been impossible here to get any of the unemployed trained librarians unless they were actually on the public relief rolls, and so far there has been but one of these. Apparently either Ohio has a larger proportionate number of persons registered for public relief, or the state administrators of the C.W.A. have been stricter in their literal interpretation of the official rulings than in some other states, for there has been no liberalization here in interpreting the phrase "eligible for relief." In this county, less than 5 per cent of those entered on C.W.A. pay-rolls, including the C.W.S., have been women.

Few of the workers assigned to the Library have had the educational background or the personality desirable for regular library employees, but nearly all of them have been pathetically glad of the opportunity for even temporary jobs, eager to do satisfactory work, and grateful for considerate treatment. Five or six of them, however, have measured up so well to the standards set for our minor employees, that they were put on the Library pay-rolls when the C.W.S. office was obliged to call off all of those who could not be transferred to C.W.A. pay-rolls. They have all seemed to feel it a privilege to work for the Library and to be treated for the time being as Library employees. One of them expressed her appreciation of special help given her by saying, "You don't know what this means to me. It is so long since anyone has been kind to me!"

The librarian, as a member of the advisory committees of the County Emergency Schools and the Civil Works Special Projects for women, has been kept in close touch with their local officials, who command admiration and respect for their spirit of intelligent cooperation, and their untiring energy in carrying out orders involving continual changes which must be made almost instantly. Only level heads and human hearts can keep such a hastily assembled and temporary organization functioning helpfully, when it might so easily result in a vast, far-reaching failure.

Pay-rolls have totalled over $17,000 to date, and $1,500. has been allowed for paint by the C.W.A. While funds are provided only until February 15 for all projects now in operation, we have been allowed to present requests for their continuance or to submit new requests; those from the Library have already had the approval of the county administration, which is hoping to procure likewise approval of the state authority. Meantime, attempts are being made to obtain rulings which will permit the assignment to the Library of more of the educated "white-collar" class of the unemployed, including trained or experienced librarians. Professor Binkley of Western Reserve University, chairman of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research of the American Counsel of Learned Societies and the Social Science Research Counsel, and Dr. Joseph Mayer of the Library of Congress, the secretary of this Committee, have joined actively in these efforts. If they succeed, a number of the constructive plans for bibliographical and indexing work which would be permanently useful could be put into operation.

Several of the advisory committee meetings have been held at the Library. Branch club rooms have also been used for some of the recreational activities set up by C.W.A. leaders, but with varying results, as many of these leaders were untrained and poorly equipped for such work.

The Public Works Art Projects is also making contributions to the Library through employment of some of the local artists on various decorative schemes, in the planning of which we have been invited to share. Some murals for the Main Library, decorative maps and pictures which can be used interchangeably among the branches, and a revolving miniature stage with six scenes from *Little Women* are under way, and other interesting things are contemplated.

Needless to say, the utilizing of this temporary, spasmodic, and problematic help to any real advantage, has made intensive and exacting demands on the librarian and staff, but the results have been, on the whole, extremely gratifying. The cleaning up and redecorating of our buildings, which were beginning to show the grimy results of our depleted maintenance appropriations, is having a cheering reaction on readers and staff, and the accomplishment of various odd pieces of work which have long been on our minds has also brought a sense of relief to the staff. After months or years of fruitless job-seeking, the visible effect of several weeks consecutive work with pay honestly earned has shown itself, on numbers of the workers assigned to us, in renewed hope and courage in facing the future.

——LINDA A. EASTMAN

El Paso, Texas, Public Library

THE C. W. A. WORKERS assigned to the library since September 1 have made it possible to keep up with the daily routine and also to undertake certain projects which otherwise would be impossible.

Although in our group of six women and one man, none has had any previous library experience or training, these workers have been taught to repair and shelve books, file cards, and assist with the inventory, as well as preparing for the shelves the new books and those returned from the bindery.

Closing the library four days a week at six o'clock has resulted in crowded afternoon hours, especially in the reference department. The assistance of a C. W. A. worker, with some previous apprentice training, in assembling material and typing lists, is a great help.

An important project is an index for the local newspapers of early years. The library will benefit from other projects of historical interest conducted for the public schools and for the State Library. We had hoped to revise and complete our list of Southwest historical material, but there are no unemployed persons in El Paso with the required experience and training for such work.

On the whole this additional service is a great benefit to the library and to the city. It has also opened a new world to these workers who knew little or nothing of the public library and its service to the community.

——MAUD DURLIN SULLIVAN

Indianapolis, Ind., Public Library

WE ARE USING the services of thirty-six C.W.S.A. workers. The first of these reported to us December 15, but the most of them came the last week in December.

Nineteen of these workers are engaged in inventorying books at Central Library under the direct supervision of the chief of the Circulation Department. One is assigned to each community branch to assist in general, clerical and routine work and others are employed cleaning and mending books.

Considering the fact that practically all of these workers are unfamiliar with library work, the results are highly satisfactory. I am confident that the satisfactory nature of their work is due very largely to the care with which personnel was selected.

A member of our staff serves on the Educational Committee of the C.W.S.A. and has been prominent in the planning and administration of the C.W.S.A. women workers' projects. Acting in an executive capacity for the library she personally interviewed scores of candidates and was permitted to select only those of high qualifications. With few exceptions the workers selected are college graduates or have had some college work.

——L. L. DICKERSON

Iowa State College Library

THE C.W.S.A. WORKERS have been of unexpected benefit to the Iowa State College Library. At first the staff was extremely skeptical of any real advantage, for it was felt that the additional help would be more than offset by the amount of extra supervision required. Actual experience has proved the venture well justified and the number of workers has been increased from six, the number cautiously requested in the beginning as being all we could assimilate, to eleven.

Taken as a whole, the C.W.S.A. workers assigned to the Library are intelligent, conscientious, and eager to do good work. Seven are in the clerical class and four in the unskilled. Two of those in the clerical group were former members of the library staff and consequently able to adapt themselves quickly. With one or two exceptions, all the workers had at least a high school education.

Before work was started on any of the projects a staff meeting was held at which the librarian pointed out to the C.W.S.A. workers that they were not going to do simply "made work," but work that was vitally necessary to the Library. The following projects were outlined and are now under way:

1. Reclassification. Erasing with a Weilco machine the old D.C. numbers from the backs of books and from the book plates; and adding the new L.C. numbers. If these extra assistants are continued for another two months, we shall accomplish more reclassification this year than in any one of the preceding eight years.
2. Public catalog erasing. Erasing from the cards all obsolete departmental symbols, a relic of the days before centralization and a frequent source of annoyance to library patrons.
3. Want lists. Preparing and typing want lists, a project delayed for some years on account of lack of sufficient help. A list of duplicates has likewise been prepared and forwarded to neighboring libraries.
4. Cleaning books and shelves in the stacks. Four of the unskilled workers were assigned to this task.

It has not yet been possible to accomplish one suggested project; the compilation of a joint list of serial holdings of the State College, State University, and other libraries in this region, and finding lists in special fields. The failure to find in this or in neighboring counties any unemployed professional librarians, in so far as applications were on file with the C.W.A. county agents, has made any such project not feasible.

This library has also benefited by the C.W.A. project for unemployed artists. Two groups of murals are now being done: one group in the entrance hallway to be devoted to the practical arts as taught at Iowa State College; and the other group, intended for the main reading room, to be devoted to the fine arts. The artists engaged in this project are under the supervision of Grant Wood, chairman of the project for Iowa.

——RALPH M. DUNBAR

Kansas City, Mo., Public Library

IN KANSAS CITY, 400 women are employed under the C.W.S. Most of these were on sewing projects, making cotton garments to be distributed through charitable institutions. Through the courtesy of the directors of this division, a library representative was allowed to select from these various groups of women those who seemed fitted to do clerical

work in the library. Those having high school education, plus office experience were chosen first. Two college graduates were found. In all, twenty women were transferred to the library, and are carried as Project No. 10.

It is most gratifying that not one of these workers has proved unsatisfactory. Any task which they can do is laid aside for them, thus releasing regular employees for the more technical work. One of the most helpful jobs is inventory. One untrained worker in each inventory pair, doubles the speed with which this can be accomplished. Those who can type make order cards, copy soiled catalog cards, make book slips, etc. In the branches, pictures are mounted, books mended and remarked, and many odd jobs which have been neglected during the busy depression are being caught up.

Not only is the library able to give better service by reason of this help it could not afford to hire, but the morale of the workers is raised. Better surroundings and association with other than their own group has seemed encouraging to them. As only women with at least two dependents, who were on the city relief rolls were employed, in the sewing groups they associated only with women in as much difficulty as themselves. Most of the women are mothers and their experience of some years ago. The clerical work has allowed them to refresh their minds and increase typing speed. It is hoped this practice will help them to better jobs when industry revives.

After much delay, authority to employ eight trained librarians was secured from the state director. Seven were put to work early in January. Of these five are doing fine work. Two who had worked in small college libraries some time ago are finding adjustment difficult. Unfortunately, only residents of Kansas City could be included and several library school graduates who lived here had been sent elsewhere through the state commission.

The periodical check list to be made by the larger libraries is the major project of this group. It is progressing rapidly. Additional help is being given the public through increased service.

A third project consists of eleven colored women and a white supervisor. These women have been trained to clean books and shelves. This help is especially welcome in branches where the dusting depends upon janitors. There is so much regular work which must be done and the dusting of books such an endless job, it is never really properly accomplished. This crew is working in groups and it is hoped will be able to complete the rounds before dismissed by the government.

This direct contact with those in distress has the effect of making the regular library staff more appreciative of regular employment. This is especially true of those who have felt they were underpaid. These C.W.S. women receive 30¢ per hour. Since cut to twenty-four hours, their total income for families (as only one person per family is given work) is $7.20.

——PURD B. WRIGHT

Montclair, N. J., Public Library

IN MONTCLAIR the Public Library with its regular staff of twenty-six finds the use of seventy-one C.W.A. and C.W.S. workers more than worth while.

The lay-out of the Main Library has been completely rearranged. Thousands of volumes have been shifted, a complete inventory has been taken, and the book collection of 83,000 volumes is being entirely recatalogued. A new staff room and a new children's room, both charming and modern, have been created by C.W.A. and C.W.S. painters and carpenters, working under volunteer engineers and decorators from the community.

In addition to the volume of work turned out under the project, these good features are evident:

Contributions to simpler and cheaper library methods are continually made based on the past experience of the new workers. (Among the contributions of this sort has been the work of three experienced collection agents, who have taken over the problem of messenger work with genuine success.)

Each new worker is an active interpreter to new groups of the library's book collections, work and aims.

In Montclair the Library has found that the situations listed below often loom so large that they endanger the popularity of the project:

The loss of time and materials in making new workers understand our special forms and standards of performance is very considerable at first.

The workers themselves need to be orientated, to understand their connection with the work and the scope of the library as a whole. (The first attempts at interpretation here were so unsatisfactory that a morning of pilgrimage to the branches was finally arranged for the entire group in staff and trustee automobiles.)

The appearance of the library is so changed by the presence of the many new workers that the users of the library immediately say that the library is overstaffed.

The townspeople need to have clearly explained to them that these new workers in no way enable the library to reduce its running expenses.

Increase in certain maintenance items and the necessity for the purchase of additional equipment such as typewriters become apparent almost immediately.

In a smaller city such as this, it seems difficult because of local conditions, to obtain enough thoroughly trained supervisors to parcel out the work to the remainder in a businesslike way.

The paper work connected with the various rulings from C.W.A. and C.W.S. headquarters is a heavy responsibility.

The burden of assimilating these workers tends to fall on a very few members of the staff instead of being an evenly distributed staff load.

The sources of friction mentioned above are points to be guarded against, but do not detract enough from the genuine value of the project to prejudice the final judgment upon it, nor the satisfaction from it, we believe.

——MARGERY QUIGLEY

Nashville, Tenn., Carnegie Library

THE CARNEGIE LIBRARY of Nashville has been able to profit by projects through the C.W.A. in ways which would never have been possible with the money available for the maintenance of the library. We have employed three classes of workers: A. Librarians; B. Bookbinders; C. Skilled and unskilled laborers such as carpenters, painters, stonemasons and concrete workers.

Under A we have been able to secure trained librarians to carry out a variety of projects. Most of these have been planned in cooperation with the other libraries of the city through the Nashville Library Club. These projects include:

1. An index and bureau of information about educational opportunities for adults.

2. A union list of periodicals in the Nashville libraries.

3, 4, 5. The listing of special collections, documents, and manuscripts in Davidson County.

6. The listing of duplicates available for exchange in the libraries of Nashville.

7. The transfer of the shelf list from small size to standard size cards.

Under B we have used fourteen skilled and unskilled bookbinders to rebind and repair several thousand books.

Under C we have employed capable workmen under a foreman to repair the woodwork of the building and branches, repainting them throughout, laying a concrete walk and parking place, repairing some stonework, and landscaping the grounds.

We have been very well satisfied with the results. These projects together with one developed at the Hume Fogg High School have put to work practically every unemployed librarian in Davidson County. The above projects have given employment to seventeen women and fifteen

men and have put the buildings and books into better condition than could have been hoped for for several years. The services developed will be of the greatest use locally and some of the records such as special collections and manuscripts will be turned over to the Library of Congress. Relief work has been combined with profitable service. There has been a strain upon the nervous system in carrying out some of the government details especially in securing material and getting payrolls approved in proper form. We believe the projects have been justified by the results.

——F. K. W. DRURY

Libraries In New York State

IT IS PROPOSED to set up in each county, when practicable, a committee of librarians, library trustees, and others which shall consider C.W.S. projects to be undertaken by the libraries jointly or by the libraries in cooperation with adult education agencies and welfare organizations.

The committee shall meet to consider appointment of trained librarians together with clerical and other assistance that may be necessary to perform some or all of the following services in libraries which are too small to use a C.W.A. worker profitably for themselves alone:

Recataloging and reclassifying collections.
Making a union catalog of the nonfiction in libraries of the county.
Forming a union vertical file of pictures, clippings and pamphlets.
Reorganizing where necessary lending system and other routines.
Taking inventory.
Mending and repairing books.
Weeding book collections.
Making posters.
Writing publicity.
Organizing a simple reference service for such libraries as need it by preparing a list of reference books for first purchase, getting together documentary and other inexpensive reference material, instructing the librarian in methods.
Bringing about closer relations with other adult education activities and with schools.
Establishing book service in hospitals, county homes and other welfare institutions or in penal institutions.
Carrying through book drives.
Exchanging duplicate books and equipment.

The plan will be feasible only in counties which have the proper leadership and at least one unemployed trained librarian of known ability. Supervisory help should be available either through the Library Extension Division in Albany or through a well-administered library in the county.

The County Committee should be so constituted as to be in the nature of a Citizens' Council, and should include in its membership:

1. A representative of the Board of Trustees of each library affected.
2. The librarian of each such library.
3. Representatives of important adult education activities.
4. Representatives of local divisions of State organizations which are interested in libraries, among them the A.A.U.W., the Congress of Parents and Teachers, the Farm Bureau Federation, the Federation of Home Bureaus, the Federation of Women's Clubs, the Grange and the League of Women Voters.
5. Influential citizens interested in libraries.

The amount that can be done with the projects will depend on the money available for books, transportation, and supplies. With an insignificant outlay much can be accomplished.

Additional Information and Suggestions

Cooperating libraries should file applications through a library which receives public funds, preferably one publicly controlled.

Application should be filed with the county C. W. A. office on forms obtained from it.

If application is refused, communicate with the undersigned.

The nearest branch of the State Employment Bureau should be consulted for unemployed trained librarians and clerical workers. The State Library Extension Division at Albany has a list of librarians.

If your county has no eligible trained librarians registered, consult the employment office about the possibility of getting one from another county.

The State Library Extension Division will try, if you wish, to send a representative to your committee meeting. It will also help in any other way it can.

Salaries will be paid by the C.W.S. Money required for other purposes may be obtained in some of the following ways:

1. C.W.S. may allow a small allotment (up to 5%) for supplies and equipment.

2. Your county Board of Supervisors may be asked to make an appropriation from local or state welfare funds, as some county Boards have already done.

3 The libraries concerned might make a contribution.

4. Private contributions might be solicited.

——ELIZABETH M. SMITH

Oakland, Cal., Public Library

OF THE FOUR library projects which have been approved and are now under way three are concerned with the repair and renovation of buildings (with fifteen men already at work and more to follow) and one with library service, the first three falling naturally under "C.W.A." and the fourth under "C.W.S." At the main library and branches walls and woodwork are being painted or cleaned, new shelving is being built, miscellaneous carpenter work done, and worn or obsolete electrical and plumbing equipment is being replaced.

Working on the library service project under "C.W.S." are seven persons, of whom six are women. Three are trained librarians, whose time is divided among several short project-units planned for completion on or about February 15. Specific tasks are the taking of inventories at certain branches where an inventory is long overdue, making sets of analytic cards for branch catalogs, and analyzing collections of songs and instrumental music for the catalog of the Music Division at the Main Library. A portion of the time of one worker has been spent in making subject cards for historical articles in California periodicals which have not been included in any of the published guides to periodicals. The Grizzly bear is the first set chosen for indexing, and Transactions of the Commonwealth Club of California the second.

One of the seven is a typist-clerk, who is assisting in bringing up to date arrears of filing, typing, etc. This worker has made it possible to complete the revision of the U.S. author entries in the card catalog to conform with Library of Congress usage. She has also made considerable progress in the work of stamping out-of-print United States and state documents with the words "not for circulation." One extra bookmender and two extra janitors complete the tale. It is hoped that one of the latter will finish the work already begun of applying a preservative to old leather bindings in the reference department. In each case the condition that Civil Works employees be assigned only to work which would not be accomplished as a part of our ordinary routine has been faithfully observed.

Additional applications are pending on projects to be developed if the Government's program is continued beyond February 15. One of these would involve thirty-nine people, of whom thirteen would be librarians, twelve typists, four bookmenders, two clerks, and eight cleaning women, to work on inventory, revising the charging system, bookmending, etc. The other project involves, primarily, skilled labor in connection with proposals to paint and re-decorate the Main Library and two Museums operated by the Board of Library Directors.

In general, I have found C.W.A. executives thoroughly sympathetic and cooperative. Due, however, to the tremendous pressure under which they have had to work, to changes in the

administration, and possibly to other causes, their records seem incomplete and some of the records have been lost.

——JOHN BOYNTON KAISER

Oregon State Library, Salem

OREGON LIBRARIES are unquestionably having much needed and valuable work done under C.W.A. and C.W.S. —reroofing and painting the exterior of buildings, freshening up the interiors by calsomining and painting, fixing the library grounds, building new bookshelves, and even erecting one county branch building. All these C.W.A. activities are meaning much in these days when the depleted library funds are unable to stand the strain.

The C.W.S. women seem for the most part to be engaged in mending, taking inventory, indexing, and doing simple things which can be quickly taught to the untrained person. We are particularly fortunate in having few unemployed, professional librarians in Oregon. None of our libraries were forced to decrease their staffs and throw professional workers out of employment, nor do we have a library school with a long list of unemployed graduates. We have not had available for our libraries the type of help that professional training would offer.

In our own Library, we are using five women, mounting clippings, mending books, rearranging our file of legislative bills, indexing Oregon newspapers, and indexing the biographical material in some of the early county histories of the state. We have also one woman at work with the clerical details of our reading courses. We feel, therefore, that after the first few days, during which we trained our people, we have been achieving results with a minimum of effort. Certainly our people, who were taken from the relief rolls of the county, have been extremely happy to receive their weekly checks from C.W.S.

——HARRIET C. LONG

Portland, Ore., Public Library

THROUGH THE MINISTRATIONS of the C.W.A. the Portland Library is presenting a shining face to the world, and has hopes of smiling still more. When it became known that the Library might expect help in the matter of repairs and re-embellishment, a request was made (far too modest a request as time and experience has demonstrated) and the work started fairly promptly. All the obviously shabby places in the Central Library and the branches were done over. Then it was decided to ask for a complete survey of all library properties by an experienced architect, and the request was promptly granted. He spent practically all of his allotted time upon the Central Library, but we had only to ask to have the time extended and it was done. The report upon the Central Library, now completed, is thorough and revealing and, to one used to the strictest economies, rather staggering. There are reasons to suppose, however, that the repairs requested in it will be granted. Even if the report is not acted upon they will constitute a fine set of suggestions for the future—roof, floors, sidewalks and brick work, elevators and ventilation.

The survey upon the nine branch buildings which are owned by the Library is progressing and the repairs needed will be submitted as a separate project.

The Portland Library has been more fortunate in securing material than human aid. Janitor and page help, either men or women, was requested but apparently something happened to the project or the money gave out, for it never went through. One librarian was secured and worked for four weeks. As far as I know, she was the only trained librarian registered for relief in Multnomah County.

——ANNE M. MULHERON

St. Paul, Minn., Public Library

ON DECEMBER 4 the first groups of helpers under the Civil Works Administration began working at the St. Paul Public Library. Cleaners have dusted books and cleaned shelves in the stacks at the Central Library and will continue the work in the older branches. Under the direction of our Supervisor of book repairs five book menders have begun on the accumulation of more than 5,000 books waiting for mending. Several library assistants are bringing up to date certain projects and records which it is impossible for the regular staff to care for.

The Library appreciates the assistance rendered by this Federal Service; but the greatest satisfaction comes in seeing the happiness of these unemployed persons in the opportunity to work.

——From *The Library Beacon*

San Francisco Bay Area

IN OCTOBER, 1933, District No. 1 of the California Library Association, which includes the cities of San Francisco, Oakland, Alameda, and Berkeley, and the University of California Library, and Stanford University Library—all in the San Francisco Bay Area—named a committee to consider the plight of unemployed librarians and to try to stimulate work for them. The committee made several suggestions looking toward possible employment of librarians in connections with book-selling, editorial work, private bibliographical work, book-collecting, and so forth; but, as far as known, developed no additional opportunities. The C.W.A. later got into action and, particularly through its subsidiary, the C.W.S., offered opportunities for unemployed librarians on bibliographical and library projects proposed by individual libraries, universities, and library associations.

Through the efforts of members of District No. 1's committee on unemployed librarians, the Director of the University of California Library School, the University of California, and the National Parks Service Office in Berkeley, and the Special Librarians Association of San Francisco, numerous projects acceptable to the C.W.S. have been proposed and approved so that forty-four professional librarians among those unemployed have been put to work since December 4, 1933. There are still, in the area concerned, about thirty unemployed librarians of varied qualifications and experience.

Additional projects have been submitted for approval which will provide work for many more unemployed librarians if the C.W.S. is continued beyond February 15th.

——JOHN BOYNTON KAISER

Springfield, Mass., City Library Assn.

THE CITY LIBRARY Association of Springfield has two C.W.A. cleaning women employed at the main library for eight weeks and one employed in the branches for eight weeks. Their service has been entirely satisfactory.

——HELEN C. WELLMAN

Toledo, Ohio, Public Library

THE C.W.A. AND C.W.S.A. workers assigned to us do very well what is given them to do. There is however, no sense of permanence either on their part or on the part of the Library. Anything requiring considerable experience cannot easily be turned over to them. It hardly seems worth while to train or instruct them beyond the immediate needs of the job on which they are working.

All the C.W.A. projects for which the Toledo Public Library made application have been approved, but only those projects in which women can be used, chiefly under the C.W.S.A., are in operation.

Four unemployed library school graduates have been absorbed in various departments and are being tried on special work or to relieve other members of the staff for special work. Newspaper collation and cataloging, children's picture collection development, and information service are the result. Two persons are working on book repair and two are doing clerical work. Thirteen cleaners and a floor woman are washing all shelves and giving to each book a thorough dusting with a damp cloth. This part of the project was carefully planned before it began, with arrangements to work in the public departments before opening hours and in the stacks and other departments afterward. The

necessity for returning the books to the shelves in exactly the order in which they stood was impressed on the cleaners and their work has been surprisingly accurate. They have worked in pairs, one cleaning books and the other shelves, sometimes alternating the assignment. Cooperation between workers and staff has been excellent and confusion reduced to a minimum.

A later development came with the extension of the C.W.A. to include artists. This group of workers is under the direction of the Toledo Museum of Art. Plans for the Library include posters for permanent or recurring use, sculptured book ends, ship models, a large decorative wall map of the Maumee Valley, etchings of historical places in the neighborhood, and a mural for the Main Library Children's Room. Small stage-sets and figures depicting scenes from sagas and epics are contemplated for use in shelf cases.

The spirit of all the workers has been enthusiastic, they seem to take a great deal of pride in their connection with the work of this Library.

——CARL VITZ

Yonkers, N. Y., Public Library

THE YONKERS Public Library is benefiting by a C.W.A. building repair project carried out under the direction of the City Engineering Bureau and turning out work estimated as costing $10,000.

There are two projects planned for this Library—the above mentioned repair project and a project including extensive alterations to the Main Building. The first of these projects is drawing to completion; the second depends upon the extension of C.W.A. funds for its accomplishment.

The repair work includes redecoration of the entire building—floors, walls, ceilings, woodwork, marble. The electric light lay-out is being modernized throughout the building. This will result in the elimination of inefficient lighting and in the removal of violations of the Fire Underwriters Code. The cost of lighting the building will be materially reduced and no little saving on insurance will be effected.

Dangerous conditions which have been discovered in the construction of ceilings have been remedied—in one room this meant the tearing out of the old ceiling and the construction of an entire new one, beams and all. In this repair program considerable improvement in the original facilities of the building has been effected. In the basement for example, where there was originally about 1300 linear feet of shelving, there now will be 10,000 feet. Whole room spaces have been gained in the lower regions of the building by taking advantage of what was, heretofore, simply dead air space about the foundations. The building is elliptical in shape because of its location on a corner and on a steep hill.

Proposed alterations include the removal of the Staff Room from the first floor to more commodious quarters in the basement and the conversion of this main floor room into space useful to the public. Individual lockers are to be installed in one of the newly gained rooms in the basement adjacent to the Staff Room. Joining this will be the Staff Lavatory.

The present arrangement of the second floor Work Room and Special Collection Room will be reversed putting the Work Room in the corner of the building over the Book Receiving Room in the basement. The present book elevator will be moved over to the new location of the Work Room so that all physical handling of books will be done at the one corner of the building. A lift is also being installed at the main desk on the main floor at the central point of the basement shelving. By the use of the house telephone system, it will be possible to communicate book calls, periodical or newspaper calls immediately to this central point in the basement storage space and the lift will facilitate speedy delivery to the main desk. In the same manner, by using the lift at the corner of the building, such material can be directly delivered to the Reference Room on the main floor through which it passes.

The old heating system in the building consisted of a combination of direct radiation and air driven by a fan over heating coils and through air ducts to the various parts of the building. This system is to be modernized. An oil burner will be installed at a later date and some of the space taken up by the air ducts will be converted into closets, doorways or additional room space. It is really surprising how many cubic feet of the building were devoted to this old heating system. On the second floor one of two existing lavatories adjacent to the Work Room is to be converted into additional work space and directly connected with the original Work Room. The other lavatory is large enough to be made into a double lavatory of quite sufficient size to accommodate the public. Here again our air duct space helps out.

The cost of this alteration project has not yet been fully computed over and above the $10,000. covering the first half of the Library C.W.A. project, the repairs and redecorations mentioned above.

——GRINTON I. WILL

League Documents In A Small Library

THE DOCUMENTS of the League of Nations, like official documents everywhere, offer a definite problem to the librarian. They cover a multitude of subjects from Opium through Health to Disarmament and Minorities, and their very diversity has been the main factor in their unwieldiness. Two years after the League had started publishing documents for sale to the general public, it came to the conclusion that a division into subjects was essential, and it therefore created thirteen sections, very wide and general, into which it cast its documents as they came off the press. But the fact that Section II is called Economic and Financial and that all that is Economic and Financial goes into II in the order in which the documents are published did not simplify matters much. It still was possible to have a monograph on the Timber problem next to the report of the High Commissioner for Bulgarian refugees and the next quarterly report of this same High Commissioner several steps further on next to the proceedings of a conference for the Unification of laws concerning Cheques and Bills of Exchange.

It became necessary, therefore, and this staff has carried out this idea to the fullest, to separate yet further the documents within the sections. The result has been that all matter relating to a Conference is put together, all reports of the various Commissioners together, reports of various Committees together, and all special subjects together. The value of this scheme has been immense, especially in such a section as the Political, which is merely numbered VII by the League Publications Department, and in which, if the League's system were closely followed, the Chaco dispute would be rubbing elbows with the Appeal of the Chinese Government, when it was not mixed up with the Request of the Liberian Government for Financial Assistance.

That is the first original feature. The second is that instead of using boxes, cartons, binders or other such dusty and unwieldy instruments, this library has, since its inception, made use of the vertical file for all the unbound documents and used its regular shelf space for those which were of large enough dimensions to have been bound, or rather broché, by the League itself. The double advantage of cleanliness and more immediate accessibility is apparent. In the vertical file are placed in alphabetical order folders containing the documents, subdivided according to subjects, within the large sections made out by the League. Often a subject runs into several folders, and naturally then these are placed in chronological order, the latest documents toward the front, where they will be most accessible. There are now six full drawers of folders thus arranged, and as the collection grows, more files will have to be added to accommodate the new material; but the space saved, the confusion avoided, and the utter practicability of the system make it a handy instrument for better service to the growing public.

——JOSEPH WILSON HADEN,
Library of International Relations,
Chicago, Ill.

New Book Plate For Yonkers Library

THE NEW BOOK PLATE to be used in books in the general collection of the Yonkers, N. Y., Public Library is the gift of Sidney Riesenberg of Yonkers. The Reisenberg family is well represented at the Library, the artist's brother being the well known Felix Riesenberg, whose books are on all library shelves, and the artist's mother, Mrs. Emily Riesenberg, being the author of *Easy Baking* and *Preserving and Canning.*

Yonkers' New Book Plate, A Pen And Ink Sketch, Symbolizes The Library As A Useful Adjunct To Society And Will Replace The Formal And Simple Declaration Of The Old Days—"Property Of The Yonkers Public Library"

The librarian was told that artists had offered to make a book plate in past years but at a price of about $50 for the work. It seemed, however, that there must be some public spirited artist resident who would contribute a design without charge. Mr. Riesenberg proved to be that person.

Mrs. Helen Johnson, another Yonkers artist, has submitted a sketch for a book plate for the Children's Room. The design has been heartily approved by the librarian and is now being executed. It is expected that a special plate for the Saunder's Technical Collection and the Bookmobile of this Library will be completed in the near future.

The Yonkers librarian suggests that other libraries who are without a particularly attractive book plate may secure one by putting the proposition to one or more of their local artists or by submitting the book plate as a project to be carried out under the C. W. A. art program.

Library Organizations

Maryland, Virginia And District Of Columbia

THE ANNUAL dinner meeting of the Maryland, Virginia and District of Columbia Regional Group of Catalogers and Classifiers was held in Baltimore on December 9, 1933, at the Enoch Pratt Free Library, Mulberry Street and Cathedral. There were fifty-eight members and guests present. They assembled in the Social staff room of the library at 4:30 P.M. and were conducted on a sight-seeing trip through the new Pratt Library. All expressed their delight in inspecting this wonderfully equipped and well planned library. The hostess, Miss Mary Lou Williams, Chairman of the Group, was assisted by members of the staff of the Library. After the dinner which was held at 6 P.M. she presided and introduced the first speaker, Dr. George Dobbin Brown, assistant librarian of Pratt Library, who welcomed the group and chatted on the library catalogs of the Pratt Library. Dr. Wheeler, the librarian, was not able to be present as he was recuperating from a recent illness. The other speaker was Mr. Louis H. Dielman, librarian of Peabody Institute and editor of the *Maryland Historical Magazine* whose topic was "Ramblings of a Librarian."

At the conclusion of the program, a brief business meeting was held. The minutes of the dinner meeting held on December 3, 1932 were read by the Secretary, Miss Jacobs. A letter written to Miss Williams by Mr. Carl Milam, secretary of the American Library Association, giving an invitation to the group to become a contributing member of the A.L.A. was read by the Secretary. The members were informed that the Executive Board on November 14 had considered the matter carefully and decided that as the Group was not larger and the annual dues were such a small sum that it was not feasible to become a contributing member. The association acquiesced and supported their decision.

Mr. David Havkin presented the following resolution. It was voted that a copy of this resolution be sent by the secretary to the American Library Association.

RESOLVED: That this Regional Group request the American Library Association to urge Miss Mary Hyde of the Simmons College Library School to complete and publish at an early date her monograph on subject headings and if she is unable to do so, to request her to turn her manuscript over to a competent person or a committee designated by the American Library Association for elaboration and editing under the supervision of the Committee on Cataloging and Classification; in case Miss Hyde is unwilling or unable to turn her manuscript over to the American Library Association that a competent person or group be designated to proceed at once with a compilation of a statement of principles and code of practice in subject cataloguing.

——KATHARINE JACOBS,
Secretary-Treasurer.

Mid-Winter Conference, Catholic Library Assn.

THE MID-WINTER CONFERENCE of the Catholic Library Association was held at St. Xavier College, Chicago, December 27 and 28. In spite of extremely cold weather, about 125 delegates were in attendance and enjoyed the instructive program. No little interest was manifested in the following papers read at the various sessions:

"The Reading Interests of Children and How to Direct Them" by Sister Cecil, St. Paul; "Stimulating Reading Interests in the Catholic High School" by Sister Mary Archangela, O.S.F., Chicago; "Cooking Up History" by Rev. Placidus Kempf, O.S.B., Indiana; "Recreational Reading for College Students" by Sister Mary De Lourdes, Iowa; "Consideration of Ways and Means for Continuing the Publication of the *Catholic Periodical Index*" by Rev. Paul J. Foik, C.S.C., Chairman Editorial Board, C.P.I.

Miss Sara B. O'Neill gave an impromptu talk on the work of the Calvert Club Rental Library of Chicago, while Miss Pearl Field, librarian, Legner Public Library, Chicago, delighted everyone with her highly instructive talk on "The Value of Pamphlet Material to the Reference Librarian." This was followed by an informal discussion of her research work in the classification of religion which Miss Jeanette Murphy is at present pursuing at the University of Chicago Library Graduate School.

Upon the completion of the academic program, a business session was held, presided over by Rev. Paul J. Foik, C.S.C., vice-president. Officers of the Catholic Library Association are: President, Rev. William M. Stinson, S.J., Boston College Library, Chestnut Hill, Mass.; Vice-President, Rev. Paul J. Foik, C.S.C., St. Edward University, Austin, Texas; Secretary, Rev. Peter J. Etzig, C.SS.R., Oconomowoc, Wis.; Treasurer, Mr. John M. O'Loughlin, Boston College Library, Chestnut Hill, Mass.

Twin City Catalogers Round Table

THE FALL meeting of Twin City Catalogers Round Table was held at the College of St. Catherine, St. Paul, Minnesota, on November 21, 1933. Sister Cecil, President, presided.

In The Library World

Graphic Arts Code Signed

THE CODE for the Graphic Arts Industries was signed by President Roosevelt on February 17, after having been under consideration for several weeks. This Code covers a series of related industries which employ 400,000 men and do an annual business in normal times of about $2,400,000,000. It is an amalgamation of about fifty separate codes and covers the entire printing trade with the exception of photoengravers, stereotypers and electrotypers.

The Codes set up a maximum work week of 40 hours and fixes minimum wages for various classes of skilled employees.

Under the Code industries are divided into two major classes for administrative purposes, one dealing with the production and distribution of printing, the other with specialized distribution. The administrative agency will be a board of twenty members to be known as the National Graphic Arts Coordinating Committee. There will be a National Compliance Board for each of the major divisions of the production side of the industry, and a Code Authority for each industry. Thus the Book Manufacturing Industry will have its own Code Authority, the Book Manufacturers Institute, and will come under the Compliance Board of the Relief Printing Process Group.

Under the appendix setting forth specific provisions for the Book Manufacturing Industry there is a special section for Library Binders which is printed in full below. In the minimum wage section library binders wherever situated are classed with establishments in places with less than 25,000 population doing less than $50,000 business yearly.

Library Binding

The provisions of this Section are applicable only to the Library Binders' Group of Industry to be Administered under the Book Manufacturers' Institute.

(1) SPECIFICATIONS

The standard to govern a Class "A" library book binding shall be the specifications of the Book Manufacturers' Institute when approved by the American Library Association.

(2) CREDIT AND TERMS

Sales and service and/or library binding shall be invoiced net, payable ten (10) days E. O. M. Sales of supplies may be made subject to a discount of 2 per cent ten days E. O. M. at the option of the seller. It is considered that library binders may extend longer than usual commercial credit to public and quasi-public institutions.

(3) No establishment shall alter, omit, or in any way modify the terms and conditions contained in the uniform sales contract form which may be adopted by the National Code Authority, and any such alteration, omission, or modification shall be a violation of this Code.

A Reference-Exchange System Suggested

WHY SHOULD it not be possible for the applicants for a given position to ask for and receive references concerning the prospective employer from his or her former assistants? Why should it be considered a breach of etiquette, the betrayal of a kind of trust to warn a potential appointee of the undesirability of the position he or she may be seeking?

In a recent issue of THE LIBRARY JOURNAL[1] an administrator of exceptionally clear vision summed up very succinctly the besetting sins of all too many of our fellow librarians who are in positions of authority; and suggested that if their former assistants could give favorable reports concerning them, such administrators might be placed in other like positions without hesitation. Why should not these reports be made available to persons applying for positions under their authority? Should not an assistant be given the opportunity to find out whether the individual she is considering as a prospective chief is one under whose supervision she will be able to do her best and most constructive work, or one who creates an atmosphere pervaded with fear, distrust and dissatisfaction?

If the administrator is likely to nullify former training in careful and painstaking work by sacrificing accuracy and system to speed and personal whims, the applicant has the right to know it. If she is short-tempered, easily disturbed by pressure of work, and contradictory in her instructions, the information should be available to one who is considering a position subordinate to hers. If the assistant is in constant danger of being openly and loudly criticized, not only in the presence of staff members, but of library patrons as well, and of being treated as one lacking in common intelligence, it will be doing her a favor to tell her so. If her self-confidence and proficiency, particularly in specialized fields such as cataloging and classification, are to be destroyed by subjection to one who lacks adequate knowledge and experience, or who has the "attitude of bulldog ownership" referred to in the above-mentioned article, to warn her will be to do both the girl and the profession a kindness.

Few individuals can do justice to a position where their self-expression and power of constructive work are constantly hampered by an incongenial atmosphere and clashing minds and personalities. Granted that employers are justified in requiring references in their attempts to obtain well-qualified assistants, are not applicants justified in requiring references also, in order that they may judge the employer's "executive" qualifications, and their own consequent ability to become successful assistants in the positions they seek?

If it were not for the present financial status of A. L. A., it might be suggested that such a reference-exchange system be adopted by the Personnel Division. In any case, is it not worth while keeping in mind for the future?

——AN ASSISTANT

[1] Thorne, Mrs. F. B. "Points in Administration." LIB. JOUR. 58:891. November 1, 1933.

Encyclopedia Of Library Science

THE SUGGESTION in THE LIBRARY JOURNAL, that there should be an *Encyclopedia of Library Science*, interested me a great deal, for three reasons: 1. There is a mass of library material or information of encyclopedic nature that is not given in any of the present books on the subjects. 2. Some time ago I tried to interest some of the makers of library supplies in a manual on library equipment, since I felt that there was no adequate treatment now available. The material that I wanted to put into the manual was encyclopedia material, and would be well worth while. 3. Since I have done considerable work lately for two of the encyclopedias here in Chicago I have been wondering a little if there was any possibility of such a work for libraries.

While one must admit candidly that there is but little profit to be made from such an encyclopedia there should be enough to pay expenses and make a slight profit, that is, of course, if the book is done carefully enough, and with the needs of the librarian well in mind. Made right it should be a required purchase by all library students, and a part of the equipment of all libraries.

But to make it at all, and break slightly better than even, the cost of producing would have to be unusually low. This would eliminate compensation for all but the few editorial workers at the head office. I wondered if it would not be possible to get some of the unemployed librarians to do some studies in order to keep up on

their knowledge of their subjects—bearing in mind of course that in general the best of the librarians are not unemployed. Secondly it seemed to me possible to ask instructors in the various library schools to make class assignments of various subjects which have to be written up, and turn them in as work which the instructor had rewritten in form to go into the encyclopedia.

By keeping the editorial cost low in that way, I wonder if it would not be possible to produce an encyclopedia that would be really worth while, would fill a definite need, and would pay for itself.

——JAMES G. HODGSON

More Praise To Mr. Brown

I WAS glad to see Mr. Thompson's word of praise in the JOURNAL of January 15, for Charles H. Brown's good work in resolving the German periodical price problem. I know of no uninviting task ever confronting American libraries, which was dispatched with more efficiency or greater economy of time; time being of the essence in this case. The delicate negotiations involved were handled with tact, skill, and firmness. The resulting adjustment is much more satisfactory than I at least had deemed possible, considering not only the initial difficulties confronting the committee but the constant change for the worse as the purchasing power of the American dollar diminished. The larger libraries, and the world of scholarship so largely dependent upon them, owe a great deal to Mr. Brown.

——HAROLD L. LEUPP

Permanent Paper In Scholarly Publishing

ONE OF THE major problems which confront librarians and the publishers of scholarly works is that of the deterioration of the paper upon which the publications are printed. At the University of California Press we believe we have solved this problem by printing a special edition of twenty-five copies of our scientific works on a permanent, 100 per cent rag paper and distributing these copies to a selected list of depositories throughout the world.

Much of the material published by this Press is in serial form. It is extremely technical and, we think, important within its field. Some thirty series are more or less regularly issued, relating to many fields of human knowledge from Agricultural Sciences and Anatomy to Semitic Philology and Zoology. How much of this material possesses lasting value no one can say, but certainly some part of it will be of signal importance to future scholars.

Publishers have a duty to posterity particularly those who, like ourselves, are engaged in preserving the results of original research. Consciousness of this ought to compel us to print our publications on material that will last. But much intervenes between duty and practice and, as a result, important discoveries are being published so shoddily that within the century their record will be lost.

Late in 1933 the University of California Press, recognizing its obligation to future scholars, initiated the new method of publishing which has been described. Long study and careful preparation were necessary before the project could be successful. Paper technicians, chemists, and other experts were consulted in an endeavor to prepare specifications for a paper which would be as permanent as possible without being excessive in cost. After much work on this problem, we found that in all probability our wisest course would be to adopt the specifications used by the United States Government Printing Office in the purchase of paper for the Federal Government's permanent printed records. These specifications are a matter of public record, and the paper mills are familiar with them; therefore no difficulty was encountered in having a shipment made up for our use. The comparatively heavy cost of this paper made its use impossible for entire editions, but its use in twenty-five copies made little difference. The bulk of the edition is printed on a paper of good quality but much less costly.

Once the technical problem of production had been solved, it was necessary to select a group of depositories for receiving the special copies. Consultation with scholars and librarians resulted in the compilation of a list of institutions throughout the world. In making the list, consideration was given to geographical distribution, to the scholarly nature of the libraries, and to their willingness to bind and house the material which they would receive. Nothing was asked in return except their custodianship. If exchanges were forthcoming, so much the better, but exchanges were not requested. (Should any reader wish a list of these libraries, it will be gladly furnished to him, if he will write direct to the author of this note.)

Letters were sent by the Division of Serials and Exchanges of the University of California Library to the designated depositories, and without exception this plan received commendation. The librarian of one of the largest libraries in the eastern part of the United States wrote as follows:

> "Your decision to print your serial publications on rag paper will, I hope, be imitated by other institutions publishing important serials and books. I know I need not tell you that those which have been printed on wood-pulp paper will have disappeared or become unusable within the next fifty years. So we applaud your decision and thank you most heartily for including us among the institutions to receive these rag paper editions."

This brief note of a project which should be of interest to all librarians, must necessarily omit many details which might be of interest, but room is lacking for a detailed explanation.

Present financial conditions are bringing to the fore more than ever the problem of reducing the cost of publication without reducing the quality of the materials used. Here at the University of California Press we think we have solved the problem. It is unfortunate that we are not endowed with a Methuselah's term of life so that we may know whether our judgment is sound, but we are building for posterity and hope that the record will be intact a thousand years from now.

——SAMUEL T. FARQUHAR,
Manager, Univ. of Cal. Press.

New Process For Preservation Of Paper

THE UNITED STATES Patent office has just granted a patent to Dr. Joseph Broadman, of 110 West 42 Street, New York City, a practicing physician, for a new process wherewith old newspapers, records of any kind, manuscripts, documents, or anything printed or written on ordinary, average grade commercial paper stock, can be preserved to last indefinitely.

Columbia Library Gets Hebrew Mss.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY LIBRARY bought a large collection of Hebrew manuscripts from Rabbi David Fraenkel of Vienna on January 13. In addition to 650 manuscripts in Hebrew characters, more than twenty manuscripts in Arabic, Persian, Turkish, Spanish, Italian and Greek supply information, hitherto unknown, as to various phases of Jewish history and literature. As stated in the New York *Times*:

"There are several manuscript fragments of the Old Testament, written on vellum and dating from the tenth to the fifteenth centuries.

"One fragment of the Babylonian Talmud written on vellum in the tenth century and another similar manuscript from the fifteenth century belong to the greater rarities in this field. There are also Talmud commentaries written between the thirteenth and fifteenth centuries which are of considerable significance."

In the large collection of Jewish liturgies are prayer books or fragments of them from Babylon, Bagdad, Greece, Italy, Spain, Turkey and Yemen, and copies of prayers and hymns hitherto unknown are contained in them, Mr. Howson explained. The equally large collection of writings in philosophy, which include ethics, mysticism, medicine and natural sciences, contains valuable items, he added. In the field of history and historical documents there are community books, minutes, registers, private letters and local court decisions from Italy, Turkey, Morocco, Russia and Poland.

Essay Contest For Librarians

THE NEW YORK TIMES INDEX offers two prizes for the best papers by school and college librarians on one of the following subjects:

1. "The Value of *The New York Times Index* for Research."
2. "Keeping Abreast of the New Deal."
3. "Progress in Education."
4. "The Status of Armament Limitation."

The treatment of all topics must demonstrate the value of *The New York Times* files and *The New York Times Index* as a record of news. *The New York Times* and the *Index* are on file in many public, school and college libraries in various parts of the country. *The Times* is preferred because of its comprehensive, accurate, and reliable record and the annual *Index* enables readers to find quickly complete accounts in the files. All important news is listed alphabetically by topic or person, indicating date, page and column. Events are recorded chronologically with numerous cross-references.

To acquaint school and college librarians with the value of this key to the newspaper record in the service they render their institution, the following prizes are offered:

First Prize—$50.
Second Prize—$25.

To engage in the contest each librarian must choose one of the above subjects and prepare a paper (no less than 1,500 nor more than 2,500 words) based on the use of *The Times Index* and *The Times* files for 1933 and 1934 to date. The paper must indicate references in the *Index* to the complete accounts given in the files by title of article, author and date cited. Give credit for quotations. References may be listed in footnotes or numbered and listed at the end of the article.

Papers will be judged for the comprehension and specific treatment of the subject chosen, good English, neatness and evidence of the value of *The New York Times* as a newspaper of record and authority in the research material used. All papers should be typed, double-spaced, and signed by the librarian with name of school or college.

Contestants are requested to notify *The Times* by March 15 of their intention to compete. All entries must be received at the office of *The Times*, 229 W. 43rd Street, New York City, before midnight, May 1, 1934. Address: "Librarians' Essay Contest." Awards will be made thereafter as soon as possible, the winners to be announced in the column of *The New York Times*. All papers become the property of *The New York Times*, the winning papers to be published at its discretion. Contest is not open to employees of *The New York Times* Company.

The contest is open to any type of school or college having a library and a librarian in charge. The only qualification is that the school or college must have a definite library and that the person in charge is designated as the librarian. Librarians entering the contest whose school, college or public library does not subscribe to *The New York Times Index*, may have a sample copy of the monthly *Index* on request. Write to *The New York Times* for further particulars.

Wesleyan To Issue Printed Catalog Cards

BEGINNING WITH January 1934, Wesleyan University Library, Middleton, Conn., will print catalog cards of all of its accessions for which it has been advised that no entry exists in the Union Catalog of the Library of Congress.

These Wesleyan printed cards will be in L.C. form and fullness in every respect except that no classification numbers will be provided. It is estimated that cards will be printed in this way for not over three hundred to five hundred titles a year, and that these will be largely for foreign books. The Wesleyan Library's purpose in issuing these printed cards is to make a modest contribution to current American bibliography, the supposition being of course that, if any titles for which it prints cards are not to be found in the L.C. Union Catalog, the books in question are not available elsewhere than at Wesleyan, or at least in none of the larger American libraries.

These cards will not be sold or distributed separately, but, if any libraries should desire to receive complete sets of them for filing into union or depository catalogs, the Wesleyan Library will be glad to arrange for them to receive them regularly as they are issued. Sample copies will be sent to any library interested.

Library Development In South Carolina

A PROGRAM FOR public library development in South Carolina was recently adopted by a citizens' conference on the needs of the state, meeting at Clemson College.[1] The conference was a direct outgrowth of the meeting of southern leaders held at Chapel Hill last April, under the auspices of the American Library Association and the Southeastern Library Association.

More than 1,000,000 people are without any type of library service in South Carolina. Barely 25 per cent of the rural people have even the opportunity of borrowing books from libraries. Only three counties—Charleston, Greenville, and Richland—have fully developed county-wide library systems. Besides, Dillon and Laurens counties make small appropriations to provide such service. While there are still hundreds who, unfortunately, cannot read, yet there are thousands who can read and who are eager for books and magazines. This is evidenced by the fact that the three counties with developed library service have a combined circulation of over 1,000,000 books a year—more than the combined circulation of all the other forty-three counties of the state.

"Good libraries are increasingly necessary in these swiftly changing times," declares the citizens' program adopted. "The rapid development of adult education; the opportunities for the fruitful employment of the new leisure; the need for quick and wide dissemination of information and ideas; the necessity for wholesome recreation; the desire for vocational knowledge and guidance—all these make imperative demands for the more speedy development of our library facilities. In a genuine democracy access to books is not limited to any one class. Libraries are now being considered as essential for adults as school houses are for children. Ultimately South Carolina should have:

"1. Library service, supported from public funds, organized on a county or regional basis, within easy reach of every person in the state.

"2. A state library extension agency to provide trained leadership, professional advice and counsel, book lending service, and financial aid for new and struggling libraries.

"The immediate and urgent need, however, is for sufficient financial support for the South Carolina Library Board, established by act of the legislature in 1929 as the state agency for the development of a more adequate library service. Handicapped by lack of funds, this board has been unable to perform the duties expected of it. With proper support it could begin a book lending service, stimulate the increase of county libraries through financial assistance and actual demonstrations, help secure trained personnel and aid in improving the efficiency of existing libraries. . . . For the continuance of its work the Conference authorizes the appointment of a standing committee to secure support for the State Library Board and to organize committees in the several counties to aid in the development of an adequate program of library service. . . . To the accomplishment of its aims this Conference on the Library Needs of South Carolina invites and urges the active assistance of all concerned with the spread of enlightenment and the increase of those opportunities that should characterize a truly democratic society."

Members of the Committee are: Chairman, Mrs. Hagood Bostick, librarian, Columbia Public Library and Secretary of the State Library Board, J. P. Coates, S. M. Derrick, McDavid Horton, W. P. Jacobs, Mrs. T. S. Leitner, Miss Claudia Phelps, Fant Thornley, Marion Wright, Miss Mary E. Frayser, Miss Parmelee Cheves, Dr. R. C. Grier, and D. B. Anderson.

[1] LIB. JOUR. 59:124. January 1, 1934.

Librarian Authors

Historical Biographies, written by Mrs. Norma Olin Ireland, reference librarian at Bierce Library, University of Akron, Ohio, has recently been published by McKinley Publishing Company of Philadelphia, for use by college, high school students, and

Mrs. Norma Olin Ireland

teachers. It is a companion to Logasa's *Historical Fiction*, published by the same company. The work is a lengthy bibliography divided into four main divisions of history: Ancient, Medieval, Modern, and American.

Mrs. Ireland was born in Wadsworth, Ohio, and here attended the public schools until her third year in high school when her family moved to Akron, Ohio, and she to Central High School. After high school she entered the University of Akron, receiving her A.B. in 1928. She was interested in journalism throughout her college course and was a member of both the student newspaper and annual staffs. Several feature articles written during these years were printed in city papers. From college she went to Western Reserve University School of Library Science, receiving her B.L.S. in 1929.

During her senior year in high school and during her four years in college, she worked at the Akron Public Library. She spent one year in the Cleveland, Ohio, Public Library as part time assistant in the branches before returning to the Bierce Library, University of Akron, as Reserve Room librarian. After two years in this position, she became acting reference librarian. For another two years she served as acting reference librarian before being appointed reference librarian, the position she holds today.

Mrs. Ireland considers her writing so far only a beginning of what she hopes to do in the future. As a librarian, she feels that it will be a pleasure to work out bibliographies, indexes, and other works which will aid those in the library profession, as well as students and teachers.

Robert C. Holliday, an ex-librarian, has put his talents for research to good use. *Unmentionables—From Fig Leaves to Scanties* was published November 10 by Long and Smith. Before Robert Cortes Holliday wrote *Unmentionables*, the first history of feminine underwear, he spent months in what he calls the "undie world," tracking down facts and figures about lingerie through the centuries.

Robert C. Holliday

In 1912, when the Astor, Lenox and Tilden Foundations were assembled in the imposing new building at Fifth Avenue and Forty-second Street, he entered the service of the Library. He says "I was at first engaged in the 'stacks,' dragging out of great burlap bags and properly arranging on the shelves multitudinous volumes of vastly miscellaneous character which had been brought from their former quarters." In this occupation he found material for the piece "Human Municipal Document," which forms a chapter in the famous American essays, *Walking-Stick Papers*.

In 1913 Mr. Frederick Warren Jenkins invited Mr. Holliday to become reference librarian in the Library of the New York School of Philanthropy, Russell Sage Foundation. He left the position at the invitation of Mr. Royal Cortissoz to become associate literary editor of the New York *Tribune*; Mr. Cortissoz, then for three decades literary editor and art editor of the paper, desiring to withdraw from his literary editorship to obtain time for work on the official Life of Whitelaw Reid. After a sojourn abroad, Mr. Holliday returned in 1915 to the New York Public Library for a time.

Librarians Are Not Cross

In The Library Journal for January 15, Miss Mary M. Kempe, a student of library science, asked the question, "Are librarians cross?" The following reply is now made by Miss Rena Reese, assistant to Chalmers Hadley of the Public Library of Cincinatti:

"Librarians are not cross old maids! Just go to a conference of the American Library Association and decide for yourself. You'll have a grand time and hear some good stories.

"Of course, there are some cross librarians, just as there are some cross preachers, teachers, plumbers, streetcar conductors, mothers, fathers, doctors, lawyers, merchants and chiefs, but they are cross persons—their profession or occupation did not make them so and I believe you would find the librarian average pretty low. Practically all cooks are cross because working over a hot stove most of the time might make anybody cross. I've made some observations on the subject and I've never known a cross iceman. Either no irritable person ever becomes an ice-man or else carrying ice has a soothing influence. With the invention of automatic refrigeration for the home, the amiable ice-man will probably become as extinct as the dodo.

"Once upon a time, when I was on the staff of the Denver Public Library, I wrote a reply to Mr. Howard Mumford Jones and his poem on librarians. It was published anonymously in The Library Journal.[1] The title is 'In The Library—Vers Librarie.' I don't know where he met his librarians 'bleak women, spare and angular and thin' but I do know that he wasn't a very good sport for I sent him a copy of my nonsense and he never acknowledged it.

"Don't be deceived. True librarianship never made any one cross or old-maidish. It's the finest occupation in the world, one in which you can grow and be having a perpetual return of compound interest."

Gift Of Rare Volumes

About 125 rare volumes from the private library of the late Czar of Russia, with valuable ethnographical material from Central Russia, Tibet and Siberia, have been received by the University of Pennsylvania Museum for its permanent collection. They were acquired through the exchange by the University Museum with Soviet museums of books, ethnographical and archaeological objects and scientific data. The ethnographical material came from the State Central Anthropological Museum in Moscow; the books from the State Hermitage Museum in Leningrad.

[1] Lib. Jour. 42:897. November 1917.

Among Librarians

Necrology

MONNIE NEIL JONES, chief cataloger of the Jacksonville, Fla., Public Library, died on January 3. Miss Jones was on the staff of the Library of Congress from 1918-1919 and 1923-1930.

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DR. FELIX NEUMANN, late assistant librarian of the Surgeon General's Library, died February 7 at the Garfield Hospital, after a brief illness. Born in Königsberg, Prussia, September 10, 1858, he attended the City College and had two semesters at the University of Königsberg; but financial reverses of the family forced him to break off his studies in 1879, accepting a position in a bookstore. In 1866 he arrived in this country, soon securing a position in the old Stechert firm in New York. Later, 1890 to 1894, he had charge of the Library Department of the Schonhof firm in Boston, but then moved to Chicago, where he stayed until 1900, finally becoming manager of the Foreign Department of Brentano's, specializing in the bibliography of medicine and allied sciences.

In 1900 he received appointment as first assistant in the Order Division of the Library of Congress, staying there until September 1907, when he was offered a position in the library of the Smithsonian Institution, to be in special charge of a reorganization of the International exchange. This plan did not materialize, however, and in April 1908, he became general assistant and cataloger in the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, being fourteen years later promoted to assistant librarian, in recognition of his faithful services. July 1, 1932 he retired at the age of 74.

Mr. Neumann was in 1912 elected fellow of the American Association for the Advancement of Science. He was a member of the Anthropological Society and for some years served as secretary of the Anthropological Society of Washington. In 1930 George Washington University bestowed upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Medicine.

——JEWEL DIESERUD

Appointments

JOSEPHINE ANTHONY, Pratt '31, has been appointed first assistant in the Mercantile Library Association of New York, and is in charge of circulation.

HAROLD WALTER BATCHELOR, Illinois '33, has accepted an appointment for a part time position in the Catalog Department of the University of Illinois Library. Mr. Batchelor began work February 1.

MARY LOUISE BAXTER, Syracuse, '33, has been appointed assistant in the Court of Appeals Library at Rochester, N. Y.

MRS. HALLIE DAY BACH BLACKBURN, Pratt '29, formerly librarian of the Henry Clay High School Library in Lexington, Ky., is now assistant cataloger of the University of Kentucky Library at Lexington.

MARY BUNCE BREWSTER, New York State '18, was appointed reference librarian of the New York State Library, effective January 1. This appointment follows Miss Brewster's service for five years as State Supervisor of Public Libraries for New York, with headquarters at the State Library Extension Division, Albany. She has also had two years' experience in the American Library in Paris, and an earlier experience of ten years, 1917-1927, in the Order Section of the New York State Library.

ELIZABETH D. CLO, Columbia '32, has taken charge of the reorganization of the Baldwin, N. Y., Public Library.

EUNICE COLLINS, Illinois '33, has recently been appointed librarian of the Journalism Library at the University of Illinois.

GUINEVERE CROUCH, Washington '33, is now assistant in the Boise, Idaho, Public Library.

MARGARET DAVIDSON, Toronto, and a graduate of University Library School, is taking Florence Murray's place in the Reference Library in Toronto. Miss Murray is studying on her Graduate Carnegie Fellowship at the University of Michigan.

JESSIE M. DAVIS, Western Reserve '32, is temporarily employed as assistant to the librarian of the American University, Washington, D. C.

BESSIE DRUTZ, Columbia '33, has been appointed librarian of the Religious School Library, Congregation Emanu-el, N. Y.

MILDRED DURGAN, Washington '33, is librarian at St. Helen's Hall, Portland, Oregon.

EDWARD HAROLD ELLIOTT, Pratt '33, has been employed since graduation in the Technical Reference Department of the New York Public Library.

MARTHA ELLISON, Columbia '32, is assistant librarian in the Knoxville, Tenn., High School.

HAROLD ENGLISH, Pratt '33, is an assistant in the Bronx Reference Center of the New York Public Library.

FLOSSIE MARIE FOSTER, Columbia '33, has been appointed assistant professor in the Library School of the Texas State College for Women, Denton, Texas.

WILBUR G. GAFFNEY, Columbia '33, has a position with the American Book Company as assistant editor of textbooks.

MRS. SARAH G. GARRIS, Columbia '33, has been appointed librarian of the Nutley, N. J., High School.

MILDRED A. HAMMOND, Columbia '33, has been appointed assistant in the Standard Statistics Library, N. Y.

MARY LOUISE HANSEN, Western Reserve '32, has part time employment in the school libraries and at the Main Public Library, Massillon, Ohio.

PEMALA M. HARRISON, Columbia '33, has been appointed librarian of the *News-Week* Library, New York.

HARRIET HEINRICHS, Western Reserve '31, is temporarily employed at the Madison Branch of the Lakewood, Ohio, Public Library.

SYLVIA HILTON, Pratt '31, formerly assistant at the Larchmont Public Library, has been made assistant in charge of the Book Truck at the Mount Vernon, N. Y., Public Library.

MARGARET J. HORT, Syracuse '34, has been appointed librarian of the Skaneateles, N. Y., Library Association.

ELIZABETH B. HOUSTON, Columbia '31, is teacher-librarian in the Marion, Va., High School.

ELEANOR HUGHES JOHNSON, Syracuse '30, has been appointed librarian of the Fairport, N. Y., High School.

RUTH A. JOHNSON, Columbia '33, been appointed librarian of the Vineland, N. J., High School for the school term of 1933-34.

MARGARET P. JONES, Syracuse '33, has been appointed librarian of the Auburn, N. Y., Senior High School.

ALICE KANE, McGill, and a graduate of University of Toronto Library School has been appointed to the Boys and Girls Division of the Toronto Public Library.

ELIZABETH LAWSON, Illinois '33, has recently been appointed teacher-librarian in the High School at Florence, S. C.

MARGARET I. LEE, Columbia '33, has been appointed librarian of the Mount Vernon, N. Y., High School Library.

EILEEN LEVER, Columbia '29, who has been assistant in the Newark Free Public Library since her graduation from the School, is now librarian of the Pace Institute, N. Y.

RALPH MUNN, librarian of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, has been granted a leave of absence to make a survey of library conditions in New Zealand and Australia at the request of the Carnegie Corporation of New York. Mrs. Munn will accompany him and they expect to leave about March 25, returning about August 15.

PAUL A. NOON, Columbia '32, who has been connected with the library at Washington Square College, New York University, has been appointed librarian of the Ohio State Library beginning January 1, 1934.

Printed Material Available

A Variety Of Booklets, Pamphlets, Posters Available Free Or For A Small Charge

Travel

Bermuda Trade Development Board. 230 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Copies of "Bermuda Guide Book," a twenty-two page, illustrated booklet, and a Bermuda poster, colored, size 42 x 28, available free of charge for librarians.

Equipment

All-Steel Equip. Company. Aurora, Ill. A copy of "Patrician Shelving," a new bulletin giving complete information about Patrician shelving for libraries, will be sent to librarians free of charge upon request.

Art Metal Construction Company. Jamestown, N. Y. Copies of "Art Metal in the Free Library of Philadelphia," describing the very complete installation furnished for that building, and "Details and Specifications of Art Metal Library Equipment," data gained through experience in equipping many large and small libraries and describing the construction of Art Metal Library Equipment, will be sent to librarians free of charge upon request.

Mutschler Brothers Co. Nappanee, Indiana. A small folder illustrative of representative patterns from the Samson line of library, office and directors tables, and a copy of this company's regular catalog will be mailed to librarians free of charge upon request.

Aluminum Company of America. Pittsburgh, Pa. A copy of "Alcoa Aluminum and its Alloys," which presents fundamental data about the Aluminum Company's wrought and casting alloys, will be sent to librarians free of charge upon request.

Shaw-Walker Company. Muskegon, Michigan. Any library which is contemplating new equipment will be sent a copy of this company's general catalog free of charge upon request.

Snead & Company. Jersey City, N. J. The new Snead catalog of bookstacks, steel shelving and partitions, and other equipment will be mailed to librarians free of charge upon request.

Picture Catalogs

Brown-Robertson Company, Inc. 8 East 49 Street, New York, N. Y. Free.

Thompson Publishing Company. Syracuse, N. Y. 25¢.

Artext Junior-Art Extension Society. 415 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y. Free.

Perry Pictures Company. Malden, Mass., 15¢.

> **Send Request for free material to the Editor of *The Library Journal*. Your request will be forwarded promptly and the desired material sent directly to you. Booklets, pamphlets or posters requiring remittance should be requested direct from the advertisers. If extra copies of any material are desired, please write the advertiser direct.**

Turner Picture Studies. 214 Clarendon St., Boston, Mass. Free.

University Prints. 11 Bond St., Newton, Mass. 25¢.

Elson Art Publishing Co. School St., Belmont, Mass. 10¢.

Soule Prints. 101 Ferry St., Maldon, Mass. Free.

Miscellaneous Material

General Foods Corporation. Postum Building, 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. A copy of the Byrd Expedition Map (colored, 24 x 18), will be sent to librarians free of charge upon request. This Map will be useful in arranging displays of books pertaining to both the North and South Pole.

Charles Scribner's Sons. 597 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. "America's Opportunity: How We Lost It and How We May Regain It" is the title of a pamphlet by James Truslow Adams, author of *The Epic of America* and *The March of Democracy*. Mr. Adams here takes stock of our present position in international leadership. Reprinted from *Scribner's Magazine*, the pamphlet is available to librarians at 10¢ a copy.

Precious Books. A. T. Walraven Book Cover Co., Dallas, Texas. Thirty-eight page booklet prepared to assist teachers in their efforts to instil in children an appreciation of books. Seven of the notable libraries of the United States are described therein with historical sketches of priceless masterpieces selected from those now owned and treasured by these institutions. No firm advertising incorporated in text. A limited number of copies available to librarians and educational leaders, upon request.

Removal of Acidic Gas From Library Air. A report showing dioxide can be completely removed from the air of libraries. The report, Bureau of Standards Miscellaneous Publication No. 142, by A. E. Kimberly and A. L. Emley, can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., for 5¢ (cash).

Fiat Money Inflation In France: How It Came, What It Brought and How It Ended. D. Appleton-Century. 1933. First published by Andrew D. White in 1914, but is a splendid background for many of today's discussions. Same publication which appeared in bound form at one dollar late in 1933. Now reprinted and distributed by the Duke Endowment, Charlotte, N. C., in the interest of Philanthropic Funds. Free on request.

An Engineer Looks At Inflation: Its Effects in Germany and France. By Walter S. Landis. An address which Mr. Landis, Vice-President of the American Cyanamid Company, made before the employees and guests of the American Cyanamid Company in New York City on November 13, 1933. Contains some splendid graphs. Reprinted and distributed by the Duke Endowment, Charlotte, N. C., in the interest of Philanthropic Funds. Free on request.

On The Practical Impossibility Of A Commodity Dollar. By Benjamin M. Anderson. Pamphlet. Free on request from The Chase National Bank, New York, N. Y.

Better Books For Texas. A New Deal for Texas people through more libraries and better books. Free on request. Texas State Library, The Capitol, Austin, Texas.

Juliette Derricotte. By Marion Cuthbert. An interpretation of the life of Juliette Derricotte. Price 50¢ each. The Womans Press, New York, N. Y.

Historical Model-Maker Construction Kits. Catalog No. 100. Teaches young and old the fascinating craft of model making. Librarians can obtain catalog free of charge. The Boy Toymaker Co., 68-27—78th Street, Middle Village, Long Island, New York.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Company. New York, N. Y. "Health Through the Ages," by C.-E. A. Winslow and Grace T. Hallock is intended to give boys and girls of high school age a sense of the agelessness of man's search for health. Begins with the medicine man and the magic of the Stone Age and traces, through various historical periods, the story of how man has learned to protect not only his own body but that of his neighbor. Will be sent free of charge to librarians upon request.

Children's Librarians' Notebook

Reveiws Of Juvenile Books By Children's Librarians

A NORWEGIAN FARM. By Marie Hamsun. Illus. by Elsa Jemne. *Lippincott*. $2.

A quartet of red-blooded children go bounding through the pages of a *Norwegian Farm*. In the background is a mother of infinite wisdom who seems to understand that the quarrels and practical jokes of two spirited boys are kept within reasonable limits by an instinct of family affection. The little girls are not so sure, when Ola, filled with the Boy Scout "one good deed a day" spirit, offers to braid his sister's hair, he is started at by the astonished Ingerid who says "Just let me alone, you old Beanpole, or I'll go in and tell that you're teasing me again." The book has no plot; it is simply a chronicle of a year's merry times on a mountain farm where a lost cow is a major catastrophe and a Christmas masquerade is a thrilling event. This story, along with *Lisbeth Longfrock*, should be a teacher's assignment when the manners and customs of Norway are under discussion. The pictures of Elsa Jemne add immeasurably to the book's engaging qualities.

——ELEANOR HERRMANN

JOTHY: A STORY OF THE SOUTH INDIAN JUNGLE. By Charlotte Chandler Wyckoff. Illus. by Kurt Weise. *Longmans*. $2.

There is more reference than recreational value in *Jothy*, a story of the South Indian Jungle. The manners and customs of a little known people will cause children's librarians to subject-head Christmas and other special topics, and girls to recall a foreign country rather than a character. The book is written out of an "intimate knowledge," carefully expressed and is well illustrated by Kurt Weise. It is a volume I heard described by one of Jothy's age as "a book you could pick up and read any time, but not the type you could read through at any one time." Lasting value is its recommendation, and it has an age range from ten to fourteen, for one Southern section.

——NORA CRIMMINS

PICTURE TALES FROM THE FRENCH. By Simone Chamond. Illustrated by Grace Gilkison. *Stokes*. $1.25.

A little book similar in size to the *Russian Picture Tales*, but for older children. The stories are well written, some of them French versions of already familiar tales, and will be good story-hour material. There are twenty-nine of them in all, from different provinces in France. The illustrations have not the childlike quality of those in the Russian tales, but have much of the feeling of the stories.

——EMMA L. BROCK

ENCHANTED JUNGLE. By Isador Lhevinne. *Coward*. $2.50.

Many interests, happily combined, make the story of more than passing interest. A young composer, William Perry, who journeyed to a small coastal town, Esmeralda, on to the jungle, across the Andes, and into the country of the head shrinkers, adds to the reader's knowledge valuable information of primitive music, manners and customs of Indian tribes, the lure of adventure, and the acquisition of an orphan lad. What more could a reader ask except style, attractive end pieces in the shape of maps and photographic plates; and all these have been supplied.

——NORA CRIMMINS

IN SCARLET AND PLAIN CLOTHES. By T. Morris Longstreth. *Macmillan*. $1.75.

Throughout this narrative history of the Canadian Northwest Mounted Police one finds defects in style coupled with a careful regard for truth and an endeavor to write thrillingly of the early days. Conversations contain numerous anachronisms, characters are sketchily portrayed, the whole thing moves a little stiffly, but boys will like it for its true picture of an adventurous life where real worth counts.

——LETHA M. DAVIDSON

TALES OF A RUSSIAN GRANDMOTHER. By Frances Carpenter. *Doubleday*. $2.50.

The beloved old nurse Nianya tells twenty-seven tales or skazki, to her two "little pigeons" as she calls Kyril and Sonia, two Russian children whose father is very rich. The author sets a new stage in each chapter for Nianya to tell these genuine stories of old Russia, which she remembers from her childhood. "But if you only think of it, what a big world God's world is! In it there are rich folk and poor folk as well. And there is room for them all. We were happy too. . . . In the long winter evenings my father would tell us stories, and such stories they were! About wood nymphs and water sprites, hobgoblins and fairies." Frances Carpenter Huntington is the daughter of Frank Carpenter, famous for his Geographical readers. She has taken her stories from numerous sources chief of which is the monumental collection of Afanasief. Some of the tales are based upon legends recounted by W. R. S. Ralston in his *Russian Folk Tales* and by Leon Sichler in his translation of old skazki, *Contes Russes*. This is a companion volume to *Tales Of A Basque Grandmother*.

——ALICE E. BROWN

JO ANN, TOMBOY. By Ellis P. Butler and Louise A. Kent. *Houghton Mifflin* and *Junior Literary Guild*. $1.75.

Jo Ann can think of many ways of "getting even" with her red-headed neighbor, Tommy Bassick. It all started when Jo Ann wanted to be included in a game of Indians. She knew that she could climb trees, run, shoot an arrow, and swim as well as any boy. But Tommy Bassick allowed her no part, and called her—squaw! A gay story of pranks and escapades which will be liked by the hordes of girls who want boarding school and camp stories. Jo Ann really does develop from the harum-scarum child into a responsible girl who can cooperate—even with Tommy Bassick. Jo Ann is well known to readers of *The American Girl*.

——ISABEL MCLAUGHLIN

A CHILD'S STORY OF CIVILIZATION. By Stephen King-Hall. *Morrow*. $1.

This history of human development and progress, once selling for $3., is now available in the same edition for $1., and is recommended.

——ELEANOR HERRMANN

CHIP: MY LIFE AND TIMES. By Louis Untermeyer. Illus. by Vera Neville and the author. *Harcourt*. $1.75.

Chip is a real chipmunk and a friend of Louis Untermeyer. Mr. Untermeyer chronicles Chip's experiences in the wild wood, and in a canary cage and his escape back into a normal though wildly adventurous existence on the former's Adirondack farm. The story is told picturesquely and there is a full measure of humor and a delightful mixture of chipmunk and human psychology. The pictures by Vera Neville are done with great delicacy, veracity and humor. The book is a real contribution to literature for children.

——EMMA BROCK

AMERICAN SONGS FOR CHILDREN. Selected by Winthrop Palmer, piano arrangement by Fiona McCleary, pictures by Harrison Cady. *Macmillan*. $2.50.

Combines New England, the South, the West, the Indian Songs, the Negro Spirituals, the Hymns, and the American Play Songs, in a collection of songs valuable because "the songs have been tried, appeared and sung by children between the ages from five to ten years in homes, churches, schools, settlements and hospitals." The notes about the songs are informative and historical, and the volume will find favor in libraries of city and county type.

——NORA R. CRIMMINS

Jane Hope. By Elizabeth Janet Gray. *Junior Literary Guild* and *Viking*. $2.

Jane Hope lived at Chapel Hill, the site of the University of North Carolina, during a period when grace of manner and speech was the expected accomplishment of every young girl. At the beginning of the story Jane Hope is an alert, intense twelve year old of whom her sister says "Jane Hope has rather a distinguée look if you keep her in plain things." In this rôle she admires her pretty dimpled sister (who knows how to entertain a dozen beaus in the parlor at once) but is herself unable to conform to formal, social standards. Instead, she cuts off her hair in order to disguise herself as a boy so that she may attend a snipe hunt, or brings home "lame ducks" to her family. But Jane Hope does not remain impulsive. She grows up gracefully, has her own following of University seniors and in the last chapter watches her young betrothed march off to fight the Yankees. The story is written with precision and charm, and is highly recommended.

——Eleanor Herrmann

Seven Crowns. By Eleanor Frances Lattimore. Illus. by author. *Harcourt*. $1.75.

Concerning seven year old Birgit who lives with her grandmother in Copenhagen, while her father and mother are in Japan. Grandmother gives Birgit seven crowns for her birthday, and she has fun spending them one at a time on a live fish for a surprise for her grandmother, on cakes, on going to the museum, etc. It is not as spontaneously child-like a story as Miss Lattimore's *Little Pear*, but it has clear print, good margins, and pictures of simple outline and a substantial binding.

——Isabel McLaughlin

Norwegian Twins. By Lucy Fitch Perkins. *Houghton*. $1.75.

A new Twin book, simple enough for fourth grade reading, which though slight, is interesting and will be welcomed by young readers who "just love the Twin books". Elsa and Eric live in a little log cabin on a mountain in Norway where real adventure sometimes visits them and they learn to be brave in the face of danger. Well written but a bit disappointing as to inclusion of national customs and details of living.

——Helen Neighbors

Second Picture Book Of Animals, from photograph collections of *Das Tier*, Berlin. *Macmillan*. $2.50.

A new selection of fine German animal photographs, for the most part of domestic animals and birds. There are a few grown-ups among them, but the most delightful individuals are the young animals, baby ducks and baby dachshunds, colts and kids and kittens, pigs and peacocks. Children will, of course, enjoy them.

——Emma L. Brock

Luck Of The Trail. By Esther Birdsall. Illus. by Morgan Dennis. *Doubleday*. $1.75.

Luck was no thoroughbred—in fact he was all mongrel. Moose Jones claimed he was police-dale; but also at different times, that he must be part setter, part water spaniel, or part something else. To Blake Carson's lonely boy heart he was comforter and rescuer. In situations in Alaska strange to both Luck proved his intelligence and loyalty. A good dog story, somewhat too long for the meat of it, but of good savor to boys. The end papers have the flavor of the North.

——Isabel McLaughlin

The Mystery Of Black Pearl Island. By Gundby Hadath. Illus. by George H. Mabie. *Stokes*. $1.75.

The English writer of numerous books for boys here undertakes a South Sea Island thriller. It is a curious mixture of present day airplane, machine-gun time, and the speech and lore of the days of clipper ships. It is unconvincing and muddled. The description of a group of castaways adrift on the Pacific is its best incident.

——Isabel McLaughlin

America Travels. By Alice Dalgliesh. Pictures by Hildegard Woodward. *Macmillan*. $2.

This story of a hundred years of travel in America consists of eight tales of traveling children and a second part which is a more complete and detailed account of the development of transportation. The stories are real, interesting and at the same time authentic, depicting stage coaches, sail boats, primitive trains, covered wagons and early automobiles. The more purely descriptive section is done very interestingly and with a feeling for the dramatic contrast between the ox-drawn wagon and the swift seaplane of today. The illustrations are a vivid addition to this much worth while book.

——Emma Brock

Pepito the Colt. By Ruth Orton and Diana Thorne. Pictures by the latter. *Houghton*. $1.

Naturalistic and lifelike illustrations accompany an interesting story of a young polo pony that spends the winter on grassy mountain slopes with his mother and a friendly airedale as companions. There are amusing dog characters, and wolves and coyotes thrown in for excitement.

——Emma Brock

Kirby. By Harold Lamb. *Doubleday*. $2.

Most older boys and girls have not enough background to appreciate this fierce and blood-curdling tale of a Cossack youth in the seventeenth century. Although the plot is well conceived it fails in the execution, with the result that the story is both improbable and confusing.

——Letha M. Davidson

Wag-Tail-Bess. By Marjorie Flack. Illus. by the author. *Doubleday*. $1.

Angus chased the ducks right through the hedge into the domain of shy, unhappy Bess who never wagged her tail and was afraid of everything. She was even afraid to eat. The boisterous entrance of the untrammeled Angus awoke something hidden deep down in Bess. She joined in the gay chase and barked with Angus and was ever after a normal airedale puppy. Marjorie Flack's stories are always entertaining and her drawings of animals are so fine, so humorous and so real that a book by her inevitably finds its way to children's book shelves.

——Emma L. Brock

Young America's Story Of Franklin D. Roosevelt, Man Of Action. By Sadyebeth and Anson Lowitz. *Doubleday*. $1.75.

Roosevelt deserves a better biography than this one, which is hastily written and rather too idolizing. Adults will be interested in the news photographs and some of the information, but children will get only a picture of an exemplary little boy who grew up monotonously to be president. Libraries may wish to buy this book because of its timeliness, but they will have to replace it with other more disinterested biographies later.

——Clara E. Breed

First Ladies. By Katherine Prindiville. *Macmillan*. $2.

Short, informal chapters about the wives of the presidents, from Martha Washington to Mrs. Hoover, which bring out the personality and character of each, their different ways of meeting the responsibilities of the "First Lady of the Land" and the part they played in the career of their husbands. The fine qualities of each are emphasized and any defects are ignored or glossed over as much as possible. This is not a book to refer to for facts, but one to give young girls in order to interest them in reading fuller biographies. The sources used in preparing this volume are listed at the end. The only illustrations are silhouettes at the head of each chapter.

——Jessica King

A Surprise To The Children. By Mary Kennedy. Illustrations by J. H. Dowd. *Doubleday*. $2.

Fairy tale lovers will enjoy this new journey to fairyland with its snowflake kitchen, its hot and cold magic, wishing stars and enchanted birches. Michael and Marjorie, aged five and seven respectively, escape into fairyland through a "surprise" gateway in Central Park and are entertained by Jack Frost and a mermaid. Elephants weeding the cabbage patch and rotating street corners are only two of the strange wonders that the children see. The music by Deems Taylor adds enchantment to the tale.

——Emma L. Brock

Advance Book Information

Including Books To Be Published Between April 1 And April 15, Based On Data Gathered From Publishers. Issued Semi-Monthly. Juveniles And Text Books Not Included.

Ar: Fine Arts **Dr:** Drama **Mu:** Music **Sc:** Science
Bi: Biography **Ec:** Economics **Po:** Poetry **Sp:** Sports
Bu: Business **Hi:** History **Re:** Religion **Tr:** Travel

Non-Fiction

ALLIS, MARGUERITE
CONNECTICUT TRILOGY

Descriptions of the charms of Connecticut, its history and legends. Illustrated by the author. Market: Especially those interested in Connecticut, tourists, libraries. Putnam. $3.50. (4/13/34)

BAERLEIN, HENRY — Bi
BELMONTE, THE MATADOR

A biography of Belmonte, the Spanish matador who became the national idol and who introduced the slow style of bull-fighting. Illustrated. Market: Readers of *Death in the Afternoon*, those interested in bull-fighting. Smith & Haas. $3.50(?). (4/9/34)

BELL, H. MACLACHLAN — Tr
BAHAMAS: ISLES OF JUNE

A guidebook to the beauties of the Bahamas. Illustrated. Market: Usual travel market, would-be travelers. McBride, $2.75. (4/34)

BENSON, GEORGE A.
FOURTH CRISIS

With a background drawn from the years 1919 to 1933, a correspondent of the Minneapolis *Tribune* writes a candid analysis of the chaotic trial and error methods prevailing in Washington. He tells what the newspapers could not print about Roosevelt, his advisers and the New Deal policies. Market: All interested in present government, libraries. Doubleday, $2.50. (4/4/34)

BIGGANE, CECIL, ED. — Hi
THE ROCHEJAQUELEIN MEMOIRS

A classic account of the troubles in La Vendée, France, during Revolutionary and Napoleonic times. Illustrations and maps. Dutton, $5. (4/10/34)

BINDER, JOSEPH — Ar
COLOR IN ADVERTISING

Deals with color advertising as a selling factor and explains how and when to use color to the best advantage in advertising. Discusses the economics of color reproduction, color combination, etc. Illustrated with thirty color plates. Market: Everyone in advertising profession, students. Studio, $7.50. (4/34)

BLOOMFIELD, DANIEL, COMP.
THE SALES TAX

An addition to the Reference Shelf. Includes bibliography, briefs, and selected articles on both sides of the question. Market: Schools, debaters, libraries. H. W. Wilson, 90¢. (4/1/34)

BOBBE, DOROTHIE — Bi
MR. AND MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS: AN ADVENTURE IN PATRIOTISM

A new edition. Illustrated. Market: Serious readers, biography readers, libraries. Minton, Balch, $1. (4/13/34)

BOWERS, ETHEL
RECREATION FOR GIRLS AND WOMEN

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References to books, periodical articles, pamphlets, etc. on all phases of the subject, classified according to sub-divisions of the subject. Will supplement Kuhlman's *Guide to Material on Crime and Criminal Justice*. Market: Research workers, libraries. H. W. Wilson, service basis. (4/1/34)

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March 16-17—New Jersey Library Association and Pennsylvania Library Club, joint meeting at Haddon Hall, Atlantic City, N. J.

April 8—United Staff Association of the Public Libraries of New York City, fifth dinner at the Hotel Commodore, New York, N. Y.

April 12-13—Florida Library Association, annual meeting at Lake Placid Club, Florida.

May 17—Connecticut Library Association, spring meeting at Teachers College of Connecticut, New Britain, Conn.

June 25-30—American Library Association, annual meeting at Montreal, Canada.

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